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Class warriors fold away tattered red flag and go green



Temple acknowledges it is the end of an era

THE old comrades buried their rusty hammer and sickle yesterday when the Communist Party of Great Britain voted to abandon its Marxist-Leninist constitution.

Today the party will drive the final nail into its coffin when it dumps the discredited C-word in favour of a new name, probably the Democratic Left. At its 43rd and last special congress at the London headquarters of the TUC, which the party's old guard once regarded as a catalyst for the working class revolution, delegates recognised the end of an era formed in the wake of the 1917 Bolshevik revolution.

The Communist Party of Great Britain has abandoned its old creed. Michael Horsnell witnesses the fall of the hammer and sickle

They voted 135 to 72, with three abstentions, to abandon the constitution which regulated party activities for more than 70 years and replace it with a new one, renouncing democratic centralism and embracing instead the politics of feminism, anti-racism and all things green. The lowering of the red flag comes in the wake of the decline of party membership from its peak of 56,000 in 1942 to fewer than 5,000 today and the loss of its

mentors in Moscow. Abandonment of party creed and organisation is widely held to be the product of Nina Temple, aged 35, its engaging new general secretary who is a product of Camden School for Girls and Imperial College. Ms Temple, a political universe removed from Harry Pollitt, the legendary class warrior and former leader of British communism, said: "We must recognise that the era of

Communist parties is at an end. Our own party cannot be revived by nostalgia, discredited ideologies, rosy views of history or unaccountable command structures. Only an honest appraisal, and a rupture with past undemocratic practices, can take the best of our tradition forward with integrity."

The transformation was years overdue and should not have been dictated by the collapse of communism in eastern Europe, she said. "We must apologise to all those who fought within the party for years for radical democratic politics and who were marginal-

ised and often left the party in despair and frustration at its refusal to adapt and change. So many times, in the name of party unity, nettles were not grasped by the leadership, who found it easier to accommodate the hardliners rather than radical demands for change."

Of the new-style party and its break from the "disastrous authoritarian Soviet mould", she added: "It represents a political culture bound together by common purpose rather than by discipline from above. It is the shared vision of a humane, green,

democratic socialism."

The party was founded in 1920 and had two election successes: in 1935 when Willie Gallacher became MP for West Fife and in 1945 when Phil Piratin was elected MP for Mile End. The party severed close ties with the Morning Star in 1985 when a group associated with the newspaper set up the Communist Party of Britain. It is this group, which claims a membership of 1,400, many of whom might not have looked out of place in Brezhnev's politburo, which will keep alive the scarcely flickering flames of communism.

Major talks to Lubbers as rebels attack again

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE prime minister yesterday began to exploit his newly-won Commons mandate for his approach to the Maastricht summit by holding a marathon session of talks with the man who will chair it next month.

Against the backdrop of a fresh warning from Norman Tebbit that the real party battle over Europe has yet to come and a renewed call from Margaret Thatcher for a referendum Mr Major had four and half hours of tough negotiations with Ruud Lubbers, the Dutch prime minister, who is on a tour of European capitals.

Mrs Thatcher said on ITN last night that it would be arrogant and wrong to deny the electorate the chance of making its views known over Britain's future in Europe if all parties supported a monetary and political union treaty.

Downing Street officials described the talks as worthwhile and productive but, at the request of Mr Lubbers, declined to give details. Mr Major and Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, were able to point at the meeting to a 101 majority for fighting any moves towards federalism.

Knowing that they were expected to make "substantial concessions" in return for the removal of the federal goal from the draft treaties, ministers were reminded of the difficulties ahead by Mr Tebbit, who rebelled at the end of the Commons debate.

He suggested that that limited revolt against Mr Major could be another matter if he returned with a treaty from Maastricht. The result of the vote did not accurately reflect the opposition to federalism within the Conservative party. "If he thinks Mrs Thatcher is

going to support him if he comes back with a treaty on monetary union and the extinction of the powers of our Treasury and our own Chancellor of the Exchequer and the end of our independence of economic power. I think he is being a little optimistic."

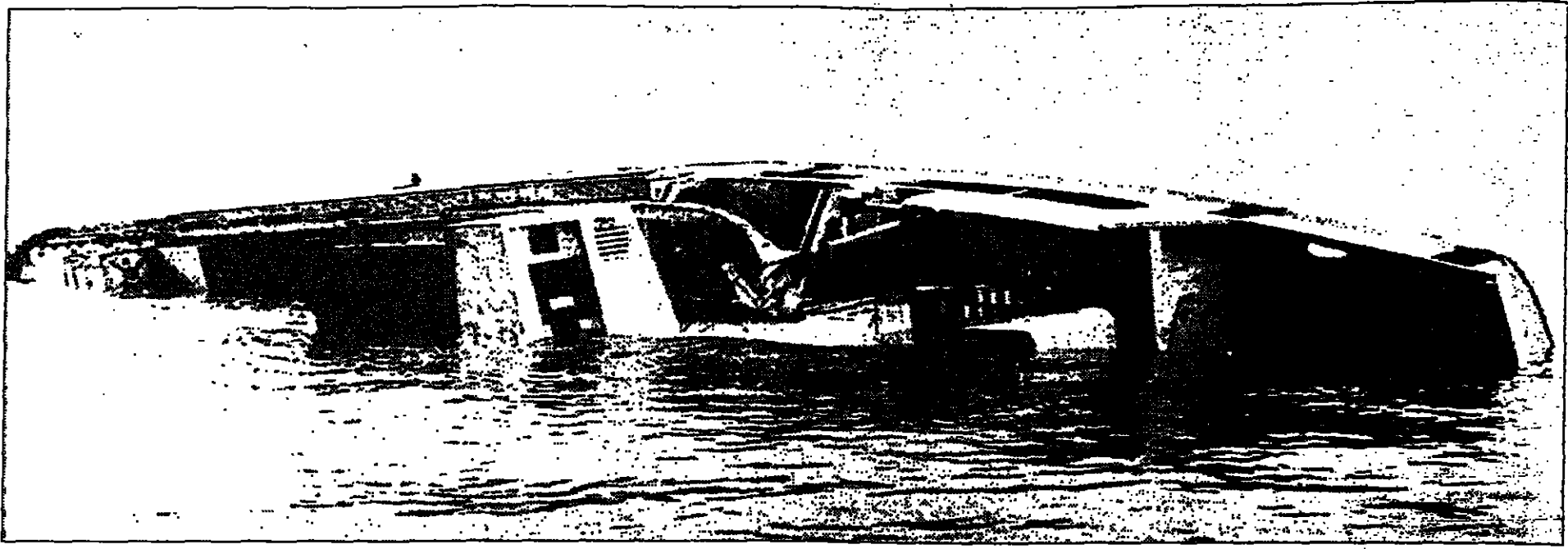
Yesterday's meeting was the first in a hectic series as Mr Major attempts to use his parliamentary backing to secure an acceptable deal for Britain at Maastricht.

Next Wednesday, the anniversary of his election as party leader, he is to visit both Rome and Bonn, for a further meeting with Chancellor Kohl, as he seeks big changes in the draft treaty texts. Francois Mitterrand, the French president, is due to visit London soon and Mr Major will also have talks with Charles Haughey, the Irish prime minister.

Enoch Powell, the veteran Euro-sceptic, meanwhile revived memories of earlier battles when, on a visit to his old Wolverhampton constituency, he urged people to vote for candidates who resist the handover of further power to Brussels.

Mr Tebbit, on BBC Radio 4, later called on the government to introduce a bill next week allowing a referendum on any treaties signed at Maastricht. Earlier he told a news conference at Exeter that a referendum would strengthen Mr Major's negotiating position at Maastricht as he could tell his European colleagues they had to give him a treaty which would be approved by the British people.

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Sea collision: the cargo ship Kilkenny lying on its side in Dublin Bay yesterday after being involved in a collision with another ship overnight. One body has been recovered

King tells of Arab bomb fear

By PETER MULLIGAN

THE spectre of Soviet nuclear scientists being tempted to work for unstable Third World regimes was raised in the Commons yesterday by Tom King, the defence secretary, who named Libya, Iran and Iraq as among 20 countries that could soon have nuclear weapons.

Mr King told MPs of isolated "atomic cities" in the Soviet Union, where scientists were free to work on secret projects under the direct authority and responsibility of ministries which might be abolished. "The risk [is] then, and there are some concerns already, as to where those personnel may actually be going, personnel who may have very particular skills and capabilities which could be very much in demand with certain other parts of the world," he said.

Although he did not go into detail, the clear implication behind his remarks was the fear that dictators such as Colonel Gaddafi and Saddam Hussein might recruit Soviet weapons specialists.

Mark Thatcher to play no part in foundation

MARK Thatcher is to play no part in the Margaret Thatcher Foundation, the international body set up to champion the political creed of the former prime minister.

A year to the day after her resignation, Mrs Thatcher chaired the first meeting of the trustees of the foundation at its new offices in central London. Although her son, who has played a prominent part in setting up the body, was present for a celebratory lunch, his name does not appear among the six trustees and four members of the foundation who will supervise its affairs.

Preparations for the launch of the foundation have been dogged by controversy, much of it centering on the role of Mr Thatcher. Reports have claimed that his abrasive manner in his self-styled role as chief fund-raiser for the foundation and *de facto* literary agent for his mother have alienated many of her powerful and wealthy friends.

Insiders said yesterday that Mrs Thatcher and her advisers had planned to make Mark one of the trustees to help deflect media criticism of him.

Mother and son
toasted the Thatcher
foundation yesterday:
but Mark is not
staying, reports
Nicholas Wood

They thought that by giving him a formal role in the foundation's affairs, and one circumscribed by law, they would safeguard him against any suggestions that he was profiting from his close association with his mother.

However, Mrs Thatcher and her son have decided that now the foundation is estab-



Thatcher: was to have been made a trustee

lished and a publisher and agent have been agreed for her memoirs, he should return to his business career and play no official role. Mr Thatcher will continue to travel with his mother on occasions and advise her informally on her activities.

Yesterday's meeting agreed the aims and objectives of the foundation and settled legal and accounting technicalities. It also coincided with the release of a lavishly produced brochure with colour pictures of Mrs Thatcher with world leaders and peppered with typically forthright quotations from her years as prime minister.

The foundation, which is intended to operate on a world-wide basis through branch offices, will aim to promote the widest possible acceptance of the principles of economic and political freedom, democracy, the rule of law, and the importance of strong defence. It will help the peoples of former communist countries on the path to democracy, encourage strong transatlantic links between the USA, Britain and Europe, foster closer contacts between the West and the Middle East in the search for peace with security and promote free trade throughout the world.

Insiders denied a report that the trustees had met with most of the £12 million required for the Foundation's first year in operation donated or pledged. They said the appeals committee had only just been set up and that, contrary to many reports, no fund-raising had yet taken place. A small amount of money had arrived unsolicited and this had been channelled into the Foundation's bank account.

Croatia plea, page 1

Dangers lurk at playtime

By LOUISE HIDALGO

RUBBER safety mats and tree-bark chippings have replaced the traditional concrete floor of many playgrounds, but poor maintenance and hazards such as dog fouling and broken glass still make one in five of Britain's playgrounds dangerous to play in, according to a report published yesterday. The study, from the Townswomen's Guilds, found that the most common danger was poorly maintained surfaces under swings and slides.

Only one in ten of the 878 playgrounds surveyed was supervised, and many were strewn with litter, such as rusty cans, broken glass and in a few cases discarded syringes. Only one playground was judged, according to an exacting list of 84 criteria, to be child-safe. A typical playground had 15 hazards, while one in five had more than 30.

Broken gates on play areas near busy roads, nails protruding from play equipment and dogs fouling play surfaces were some of the other hazards listed in the report, *Danger, Children At Play*.

"All playgrounds can be dangerous," the chairwoman of the Townswomen's Guilds, Jean Hunt, said at the report's launch yesterday.

The guilds are calling for a national safety code for playgrounds when government guidelines on child-safe playgrounds are introduced in January.

A demolition company is being taken to court next week by the Health and Safety Executive after a wall collapsed into the playground of the John Donne primary school, in southeast London shortly after children were playing near by.

100 to go at TV-am in March

TV-am told more than 100 of its 400 staff yesterday that they would have to leave on March 1.

The remaining staff will run the breakfast show until the end of next year when TV-am stops broadcasting and hands over to rival licence winners Sunrise. The 100 being made redundant include journalists and technical and operational personnel, mostly involved in providing news bulletins.

TV-am has signed a deal with Sky News for the satellite television company to put out the 35 minutes of news bulletins during the daily breakfast show until the company goes off air.

Falklands oil tests cleared

Britain yesterday sanctioned exploration for oil off the coast of the Falkland Islands, an area still claimed by Argentina. The Foreign Office said it was not expecting a formal complaint by Argentina, but acknowledged that the move could arouse strong feelings.

The Falkland Islands government will begin legislation that will allow seismic tests in an area where the geological strata suggests the presence of oil. No tests will be made in the area where Britain's 200-mile zone overlaps a similar Argentine one.

Island retreat

Holy Island in the Firth of Clyde, which has been bought by Tibetan Buddhist monks, yesterday became the second Scottish isle - the other is St Iona - to be devoted to the pursuit of spiritual values and prayer. The monks plan to build a retreat and two temples on the island.

Another car joyrides to ruin

AS I parked my car on a quiet street in a relatively well-off area of south Belfast on Tuesday evening, I was thinking about joyriders.

To start with I parked it several doors down from the flat where I was having dinner, but thought better of it and moved it. I left the car, a four-year-old white Ford Orion, outside the front door where I could see it clearly from the first-floor window.

During dinner we discussed joyriding and car theft. Everybody at the table had either direct experience of it or knew someone who had recently lost a car. We laughed at what a coincidence it would be if mine were stolen just two hundred yards from where my first car in Northern Ireland was taken two years ago.

That was a Vauxhall Cavalier, a particular favourite of Belfast joyriders because it is so easy to steal. The car was taken on a Saturday night and mid-morning on Sunday the police in Andersonstown in the heart of republican west Belfast phoned to say a woman had seen a car being dumped near her flat in one

about 10pm. Three quarters of an hour later I said goodbye. My host joked that he would leave the front door open just in case my car was missing. It was.

The police duly came round in an armoured Land-Rover to take the details with an air of boredom. In Belfast they deal with hundreds of such cases every year, almost all of them involving youths from republican estates in the west.

When joyriding suddenly hit the headlines in Britain in the summer, people in Northern Ireland, who have put up with an epidemic of it for years, were somewhat bemused at the fuss.

At 2.45 on Wednesday morning the police at Grosvenor Road in Belfast telephoned. My car had been involved in an accident, they said. One person - not a joyrider - was injured. The car was badly damaged at the front and the oil had run out of the engine, causing it to seize.

The duty sergeant was polite. He suggested the Orion was a write-off.

DOW'S PORT

From THE GREAT AGE of Port Drinking.

Verdi
ship d
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Her is
jail after
years

How to
dine out
and lose
weight

Verdict on ship deaths angers relatives

By ARTHUR LEATHLEY

RELATIVES of six seamen who died when their trawler, the *Wilhelmina J*, was sunk in the Channel reacted angrily last night to news that two men had been cleared of negligence.

A court in Cyprus acquitted the captain and second mate of the Cyprus-flagged freighter *Zulfikar* of charges relating to the collision between their ship and the *Wilhelmina J* in April. The captain, Vishwas Patwardhan, aged 31, and Moostakali Adam, aged 41, both from India, were acquitted by Nicosia assizes court of failing to render assistance to the crew of the trawler after the accident.

Families of the dead men branded the Cypriot trial "a show trial" and "a sham". Alan Venters, father of the *Wilhelmina J*'s skipper, Jeff Venters, said he was angry that the trial had been held in Cyprus, home of the world's fourth largest commercial fleet. "I am utterly disgusted. It makes all maritime laws pointless. It makes the lifting of the wreck pointless."

"I am still shocked and it will take some time for me to get over this. Charges have been brought and dropped. The Cypriots had no experience of a case like this and should not have been put in charge. Why was it not here? The collision was only 20 miles off our coast."

Sylvia Fitz, from Southsea, whose son Mark became engaged days before the collision, said: "It is no more than I expected. I always felt this would be what would happen. I don't see how they can say they cannot convict them with all of the evidence that was available. They have said

that the *Zulfikar* could not avoid the collision." She said that could be right, but questioned whether the ship's speed was too fast under the circumstances.

The two men were accused of failing to stop the cargo vessel after the trawler was holed in a heavy fog. Both said they thought the collision was minor and that they were uncertain that they had struck it. Mr Patwardhan was charged with negligence and failing to aid a ship in distress and his second mate, who was piloting, was charged with navigating without caution.

The three-judge court ruled that the captain, in his testimony, gave seven valid reasons why he was convinced there was no cause for concern at the time of the collision. The captain therefore could not be charged with failing to render assistance to the crew of the *Wilhelmina J* at sea since he was convinced nobody was in danger. The second mate was only one minute off the radar at the time of the collision, a period which cannot incriminate anyone, the judges said.

The second mate did not reduce speed because he was not convinced either that there was cause for concern, according to the judgment.

The two seamen said they were both relieved and rushed to make telephone calls to their families back home.

Mr Patwardhan, on the verge of tears, said last night he wanted to go home to his wife and two sons. One is only a month old. "I want to hear my baby cry," he said. Mr Adam said: "This is the right decision, but at the last moment you wonder what the judges will come out with."

British Library strikers forsake the quiet life

By SIMON TAIT
ARTS CORRESPONDENT

THE Round Reading Room of the British Library is not famous for its hustle, but activity was distinctly lacking yesterday as the library assistants, who fetch readers the volumes they require from the 190 miles of shelving, went on strike.

Although the main reading room was open, others were closed and the service is uncertain for the next four weeks, during which the library assistants have vowed to take action.

The library, in central London, says that the dispute is about grading. The National Union of Civil and Public Servants, which represents the 200 library assistants, says it is about money. Even the library's press office is not clear: it had to correct its own press release on Thursday, which said that the problem was about pay.

From today, the assistants have withdrawn their goodwill, which means no overtime and the closure of the Round Reading Room on Saturdays. There will also be unscheduled one-day stoppages.

The dispute may hinder the library's move from Bloomsbury to a new £450 million building at St Pancras. The move was to have begun in July this year, but problems with automatic shelving have delayed it by up to a year. "They picked the wrong time to test our goodwill," one striker said yesterday. "They can't move without us. The trouble is, nobody in charge really knows what we do."

Brian Lang, the new chief executive of the British Li-



Book case: striking library assistants spelling out their grievances outside the British Library yesterday

brary, said: "They are at the coalface of our operation. We value them greatly and want to do right by them. We felt that the grading which the Treasury had devised for them, and which put their lowest grade on a level with cleaners, was not appropriate."

In the Treasury restructuring programme for civil service departments in 1988, the three grades relating to library assistants were reduced to two. The library assistants feared for their status and promotion prospects and, in tune with the library's management, re-

jected them. Since then the assistants have been negotiating with the management for a new structure to put to the Treasury, but negotiations have broken down because, on the lowest level, the assistants would gain only an extra £1 a week and, at the highest level, there

would be 12 posts, not the present 27.

Meanwhile the readers, down to about half strength yesterday, were phlegmatic. "It is a nuisance, but there is plenty for me to do until they come back," said Benedek Varga, a Hungarian working on a PhD in English history.

Old bangers turn into electric cars

Nick Nuttall examines a scheme to generate electricity which literally takes scrapped cars for a burn-up

BRITISH and Austrian engineers are planning to give the car a green image by incinerating vehicles to generate electricity.

The scheme is being given £1.5 million backing by the trade and industry department, the Austrian government and the European Commission, who foresee a network of car-fuelled power stations all over Europe.

A planning application is about to be filed for the first at Long Marston, near Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, which could be working in 1994. The 2.5 megawatt plant could generate enough electricity to heat and light about 2,500 homes.

A further 30 suitable sites have been identified across the country, said Peter Kavanagh, of Best Global, an engineering company based in Ruislip, west London, the scheme's technical adviser.

Europe's car-scraping industry could support a total of 90. At present 20 per cent or 250 to 300kg of an average car ends up in landfills. The materials include rubbers, plastics from seats, dashboards and other components, glass, road grit and "the odd bit of leather". Nationally this "fuel" represents a wasted resource equal to about 432 million tonnes of oil annually.

The Long Marston plant would be operated by the Bird group of companies which has a car-shredding factory on the site. Each morning about 1,200 cars are shredded, with materials such as metals reclaimed. Under the new plan the remaining waste would be fed into a burner, generating

steam to turn a turbine. About 90 per cent of the waste would be destroyed and the remainder described as inert, would be sent to landfill sites.

Environmental groups, such as Greenpeace, have become increasingly concerned at the government's policy of encouraging waste incineration to generate electricity. They say that incineration wastes valuable materials and that the emissions are health and environmental risks.

However, Mr Kavanagh said that the car waste station would use technology which has been piloted in Vienna to meet strict EC and national guidelines on atmospheric emissions. Operators will be able to vary the temperature so that chemical emissions are minimised. Sophisticated scrubbers will clean gases entering the atmosphere.

The scheme highlights new ways of using waste as power station fuels. The energy department and agriculture ministry are backing a feasibility study into a power station fuelled by dead cattle. This would handle about 1,000 tonnes of animal matter a week that cannot be used for pet food.

Northumbrian Environmental Management, a division of Northumbrian Water, plans to turn swabs, bandages, nurses' pens and even amputated legs into electricity for the grid. The scheme, planned for Felling, a suburb of Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, is claimed to be a solution to the growing problem of clinical, dental and veterinary waste.

Man's family hired assassin

A MAN'S family was convicted yesterday of hiring a teenage assassin to kill him.

Terence Reeves's stepdaughter and son-in-law were found guilty of conspiracy to murder, a charge which Louise Price, aged 19, the hit-woman, and Mr Reeves's wife Christina, aged 44, have admitted.

Oxford crown court was told that the plan was formulated by Mr Reeves's wife, stepdaughter Denise Creswell, aged 21, and her husband David, aged 23. They hired

Price who lost her nerve. She said she was driven to the Reeveses home in Wheatley, Oxfordshire, after Mr Reeves's late night drink had been drugged by his wife. They had also arranged for telephone wires to be pulled out and electricity turned off.

Price, armed with two knives, sneaked into the bedroom where Mr Reeves, aged 44, was sleeping with his wife. A creaking floorboard woke him and Price panicked and lost her nerve.

"I lashed away with one of

the knives," Price said. "He started to get up and I lashed out. He started to get up again and I lashed out again and he fell on me." She described how Mr Reeves tried to twist the knife into her and begged his wife to call the police.

His wife finally pulled him from Price and the injured man staggered into the garden to get help while his wife helped Price to leave. The police caught up with her at her home in Oxford.

The four will be sentenced on Tuesday.

Waite is given hospital checks

By PETER VICTOR

TERRY Waite left RAF Lyneham for a short time yesterday to attend a nearby military hospital for x-rays and other treatment. The church envoy, who has asthma, was thought to be under examination in case he had picked up an ailment during his captivity.

Mr Waite remained out of the public gaze. Even Group Captain Ian Corvitt, base commander, has not met his guest since they shook hands on the tarmac when Mr Waite's aircraft touched down after bringing him from Damascus.

Mr Waite's mother Lena, aged 77, spent more than three hours with her son yesterday.

Between the medical examinations and debriefings, Mr Waite chatted on the telephone with members of his family and friends, or relaxed in the VIP suite, reading the thousands of goodwill messages from around the world. He has received more than 7,000 cards and letters, many from children. He has also been sent several pairs of shoes and a box of kippers.

An RAF spokesman said of the letters: "He has been deeply touched by them. That is why he felt he should send a signed photograph to the BBC Children in Need Appeal."

The photograph of Mr Waite and Lord Runcie, the former Archbishop of Canterbury, was sent to the BBC Television Centre in London, in order to raise money for the appeal.

Meanwhile, Thomas Sutherland, who was released with Mr Waite, and who was forced to cancel plans to return home because of a stomach problem, is recovering satisfactorily, officials in Wiesbaden, Germany, said yesterday.

Professor Sutherland's doctor, Uwe Fohlmeister, said that he would remain at the hospital for up to a week, and is expected to recover fully. Dr Fohlmeister said that Professor Sutherland's treatment included medicines to reduce the production of acid, and medication to coat the lining of his stomach and oesophagus.

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Diary, page 14

Killer is jailed after 17 years

A FORMER wealthy antiques dealer who had a double murder charge hanging over his head for 17 years was jailed for three years yesterday.

Lee Ford, aged 57, went on the run when two bodies were found in his burned out home in Brighton in September 1974. A coroner's court found him responsible for the killings and a murder warrant was issued.

At Lewes crown court, East Sussex, yesterday, Ford was found guilty of the manslaughter of Glyndwr Collins, aged 44, and acquitted of involvement in the death of Brenda McAuley, aged 27.

Ford was arrested last year when a traffic policeman stopped him near his new home in west London where he went under the name of Leslie Appleton. He denied double murder, saying that a mystery fourth person with a Scottish accent had been in his home who could have committed the killings.



Sharpton: changed plans over murder appeals

Sharpton flies in for campaign

By STEWART TENDLER

THE Rev Al Sharpton, the outspoken American black rights activist, returned to Britain yesterday to take part in a series of campaigns with the declaration that the western world was on the edge of a racial uprising unless it heeded injustices done to black people.

Mr Sharpton has given up his plan to campaign outside the High Court on behalf of the three men appealing against their conviction for murdering PC Keith Blake-lock at Broadwater Farm estate in 1985. Their families had asked him not to.

Instead Mr Sharpton will campaign for the Cardiff Three, jailed for life last year for murdering a prostitute.

Tall tale is truly a winner

By MATTHEW d'ANCONA

FORGET the Booker contest, the Nobel prize and the Oscars. This week, masters of mendacity, inaccuracy and falsehood gathered in a secluded Lake District pub to fight for the title of Biggest Liar in the World.

Enthusiasts and local dignitaries crowded into the back room of the Bridge Inn at Santon Bridge, Cumbria, to hear seven competitors spin their tallest tales. "It has to be held in this area, where the tradition started," said Dorothy Graham, organiser of the tournament held in homage to Will Rison (1808-90), a local publican and tale-teller. "I always tell the press we've had 200 entrants and this is the final. It's all about lying."

Entrants were allowed between two and five minutes in which to be economical with the truth, in any dialect, but without mechanical aids.

Politicians and members of the legal profession were barred to preserve the tournament's amateur status. One competitor exercised her right to an interpreter.

Even the tournament's claim to global status is not quite the whole truth: only one overseas competitor has entered since it began in 1974. This year, reporters from *Tass* and the *Wall Street Journal* looked on as John Graham, the self-styled Vicar of Silloth, told a long, spurious story about his potato garden, the transport minister and the Princess of Wales: a whopper which won him second prize.

"Doctor" John Reeves, a former champion and liar's liar, told a yarn in which a pair of spectacles with the back end of a fox on the inside of its lenses was used to keep a slow-moving hound on the move. "West

Cumberland's got a good tradition of lying," he said. "It flows from the hips. A good liar is someone who can think off the cuff and make people think twice."

However, his attempt to regain his title was thwarted by the reigning champion, Reg White, who romped home with a tale about his alleged singing career. "I was known as the Pavarotti of the Pennines," he said. "I was chased by millions."

Connoisseurs remembered Mr White's winning performance last year, in which he claimed to have stolen the peak of Mount Everest, as a classic porky. The king of the liars had, however, mixed feelings about the burden of celebrity. "Last year was a very exciting one. I was on TV and radio. But since I won the title, I can't get people to believe a word I say."

THE SUNDAY TIMES

How to dine out and lose weight

For 20 years people have been told to count calories, exclude cholesterol and fat and take exercise. The French ignore all that, yet they have the lowest obesity rate in Europe...



I took a lot of flak at the beginning. Dieticians claimed that as I wasn't a professor I couldn't be credible. Their main problem is that our method works for ever.

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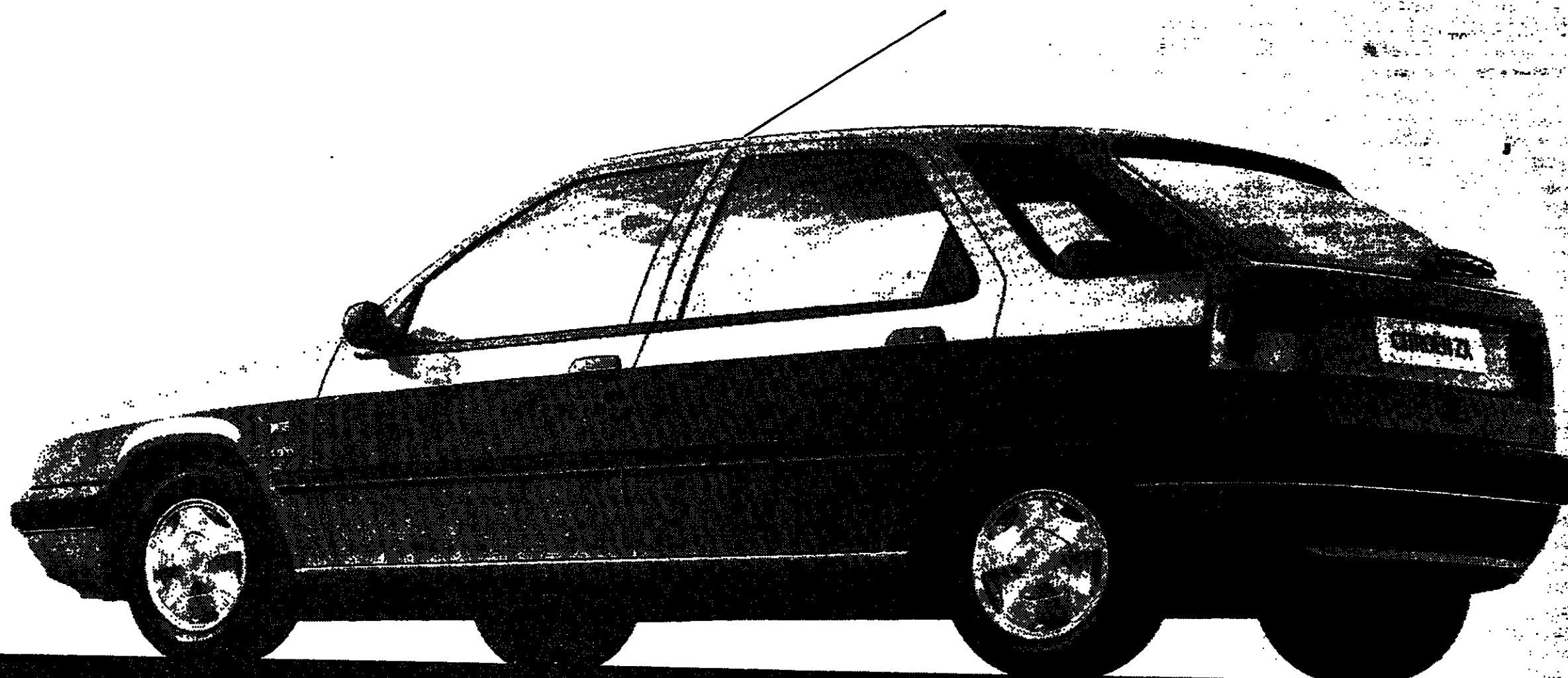
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The superb ZX build quality was praised

by What Car? magazine. When they carried out a quality audit on the ZX and its four main competitors, the ZX came out comfortably on top. But you don't have to take their word for it, or ours. Close the door of the ZX and the solid 'KLUMPH' speaks for itself.

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Britain warns Libya on Lockerbie suspects

From MARTIN FLETCHER in WASHINGTON

BRITAIN gave Libya a tough warning of serious consequences yesterday if it refused to hand over two Libyans wanted for the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am airliner over Lockerbie.

The Foreign Office said Britain was consulting its allies on possible measures but refused to be drawn on options under discussion. "We have made it clear we expect Libya to respond to our demand... anything less will be viewed very seriously," it said. "We are continuing to consider what further steps may be needed and are consulting with our partners."

The American administration has delayed announcing what action it will take against Libya for the bombing as it seeks the widest possible support from its European allies, particularly France, for tough economic sanctions. The White House was to have made the announcement earlier this week. However, strong statements by President Mitterrand following the disclosure of Libyan complicity led the administration to believe that France could be

persuaded to join Britain and America in orchestrating the international response. French backing would in turn enhance the likelihood of winning European Community support.

High-level diplomatic negotiations are continuing, but in Paris on Thursday Mitterrand hinted he might be ready to take action when he pledged to pursue charges that Libyan agents were responsible for blowing up a French airliner over the Sahara in 1989, killing 171 people.

The American plan is first to demand that Libya renounces terrorism, severs links with the terrorist groups it supports and surrenders the two agents directly charged with the Lockerbie bombing. Economic sanctions would be imposed if Libya failed to respond. These would almost certainly include cutting air links and an international embargo on buying Libyan oil.

Severing air links would be particularly appropriate given Libya's alleged targeting of civilian airlines and the use of its national airline as a cover for terrorist activities. An oil

embargo similar to that imposed on Iraq would drive up oil prices at a time of global recession, but oil forms 90 per cent of Libya's exports and just four countries — Germany, Greece, Italy and Spain — account for almost half that amount.

In Washington, the administration faces continuing allegations, which it denies, that it exonerated Syria and Iran from responsibility for Lockerbie out of political expediency. Relatives of the American victims clashed angrily with Lawrence Eagleburger, the deputy secretary of state, on the issue at a meeting this week.

Syria is critical to the success of the Middle East peace talks. The administration thanked both Syria and Iran on Monday for helping secure the release of hostages Terry Waite and Thomas Sutherland. It is reportedly close to agreeing to pay Iran \$275 million for undelivered arms ordered by the Shah before he was deposed. The White House denies any link between these events and its Lockerbie verdict.



Bridging the age gap: Daniel Scorer, aged eight, practising for a sponsored bridge tutorial at the Dominion Hotel, Manchester, tomorrow led by bridge teacher Colin Fox. The money raised will go to Hodgkin's disease research.

Top police officer is suspended

A chief inspector has been suspended and 20 other officers forbidden to serve in a special unit holding inmates unable to be placed in prison after allegations of corruption and threatening behaviour.

The Police Complaints Authority is supervising an investigation into the allegations centring on the prisoner container unit at the divisional headquarters of South Yorkshire Police at Doncaster. Richard Wells, chief constable of South Yorkshire, said he had asked Det. Chief Supt Richard Heseltine of the neighbouring West Yorkshire force to carry out the enquiry.

Because of a Prison Officers' Association dispute at Hull prison and the lingering effect of the Strangeways riot on cell accommodation, up to 100 remand and convicted prisoners are being held in police cells.

Costs awarded

Inspector Derek Watts and Sergeant Colin Langstone, against whom perjury charges over the arrest of a demonstrator at the News International plant at Wapping, east London, in January 1987, were dismissed last month, were awarded defence costs estimated at several thousand pounds yesterday. The officers had denied the charges.

Window on work

A red Ford Fiesta is included in a £10,000 stained glass window in St Andrew's church, Hornchurch, Essex. The window celebrates the church's 600th anniversary and the car was included because of links with Ford's plant at nearby Dagenham.

Hatton questioned



Derek Hatton (above), former deputy leader of Liverpool City Council, was briefly questioned by fraud squad officers yesterday about a £1.8 million computer for the Merseyside fire brigade. A district auditor report has found Mr Hatton gained no personal advantage.

Big name races

Three Soviet jockeys, thought to be first to ride in Britain, will today run in the Yelstin Claiming Handicap Hurdle — named after the Russian president — at Market Rasen, Lincolnshire. The trio will later ride in the Gorbachev Novices Hurdles.

Cemetery hunt

Police carried out a close search of a cemetery in the hunt for clues to a young woman's killer. The strangled body of Suzanne Jane Dawn Bromley, aged 21, who lived in lodgings at Brighton, was found behind a tall gravestone in the Extra Mural cemetery, Lewes Road, Brighton. A couple photographing a gravestone spotted the partly-decomposed body.

Cambridge dons fight for cyclists

By DAVID YOUNG

CAMBRIDGE colleges are offering to pay for an alternative solution to traffic problems in the city centre in an attempt to prevent a ban on cycling, the traditional transport for undergraduates and dons.

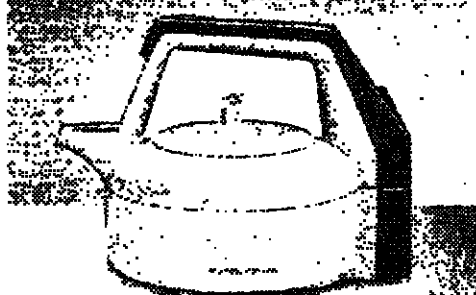
The six colleges most affected by the proposal are willing to provide the money for an additional traffic warden so that existing traffic rules are enforced.

The colleges, Gonville and Caius, Clare, St John's, Sidney Sussex, Trinity and Trinity Hall, have told Cambridge city council they will meet the estimated £1,000 a month for a warden to patrol the inner triangle bordered by Sidney Street, Market Street, Market Hill and St Mary's Street.

The council wants to ban all traffic, including bicycles, from the area between 10am and 4pm every day except Sunday, from May.

Tom Ram, domestic bursar of Gonville and Caius, said: "What we are saying is that before they impose a total ban, which will have a disastrous effect on the colleges and the university, let's have a go at making the rules work. We will help by financing a warden for a trial period of six months. Students have to get to and from studies and the proposed alternative routes to them are much further and themselves very heavily congested, so increasing the danger to the cyclists."

Tony Carter, chairman of the committee which first approved the ban, and which will consider the proposal, said: "Wardens could only take action against drivers who cause an obstruction, but could not stop the large number of vehicles driving through the city centre which causes a danger to shoppers and cyclists."



MORPHY RICHARDS 43352 £14.75
Traditional kettle with 3 pint capacity, automatic switch off and boil dry cut-out.

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<p>KENWOOD JK2000 £14.75 Automatic jug kettle with 3 pint capacity, water level indicator and safety cut-out.</p>	<p>TEFAL 8090 SAVE £2 £12.99 Coffee maker with 8 cup capacity, hotplate and anti-drip filter.</p>	<p>SWAN P2807 £18.75 Two slice electronic toaster with six variable browning control, coolwall and crumb tray.</p>	<p>ROWENTA A04 SAVE £5 £19.99 Four slice toaster with six settings, frozen bread setting and hinged crumb tray.</p>
<p>BREVILLE SC6 £21.99 Sandwich toaster with unique setpoint and seal action and non stick plates.</p>	<p>BRAUN KF42PF SAVE £7 £22.99 Filter coffee maker with permanent filter, built-in hotplate and 2.2 pint capacity.</p>	<p>SWAN CS707 £22.99 Cordless jug kettle with 2.7 pint capacity, twin water gauge and easy fill spout.</p>	<p>TEFAL 8448 SAVE £7 £23.99 Four slice thick and thin toaster with crumb tray.</p>
<p>TEFAL 1438 £26.75 Lightweight, steam, spray and dry iron with ultraglide soleplate and anti-scale valve.</p>	<p>ROWENTA DE47 SAVE £10 £27.99 Steam, spray and dry iron with variable steam and stainless steel soleplate.</p>	<p>MOULINEX 234 £29.99 Cord/cordless iron with steam, spray and shot steam and auto clean system.</p>	
<p>RUSSELL HOBBS 3112 £36.99 Traditional teasmade with 3 pint capacity and stainless steel body.</p>	<p>SWAN 10887/90 SAVE £5 £40.49 Compact teasmade with 2 pint kettle, 1 pint capacity and luminous clock.</p>	<p>BRAUN Espresso NEW £69.99 Espresso coffee maker with up to 4 cup capacity and steam nozzle for frothing milk.</p>	

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Address

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To stay dry this winter, buy a jacket with 900 billion holes in it.



'How can a jacket with billions of holes possibly keep me dry?' we hear you ask.

'Surely, I'll be wetter than ever?'

On the contrary. These are no ordinary holes. These will keep you drier than you've ever felt in your life.

Far too tiny for the eye to see, each one is 20,000 times smaller than a droplet of liquid water yet some 700 times larger than a molecule of perspiration vapour.

Put simply, rain and snow can't get through, but your body's moisture can escape freely - they keep you dry from the elements and dry when you perspire.

And this, as you may have gathered by now, is no ordinary jacket.

Surprising as it may seem, without compromising its styling, this highly fashionable garment contains functional GORE-TEX® fabric. (The material with the tiny holes.)

Remarkable by virtue of being waterproof, windproof and breathable, all at the same time.

Clothes made from this miraculous fabric keep you drier and more comfortable than anything else in the wet. They contain a GORE-TEX membrane. Less than 1/1000 inch thick but with tremendous resistance to wear.

In every square inch (an area little bigger than a fingertip) there are billions of these protective holes. Instead of putting you at the mercy of the elements, they give you mastery.

The wonderful protection provided in all GORE-TEX fabric products, not just jackets, is achieved through this durable lightweight membrane.

(The GORE-TEX name, by the way, comes from the man who discovered this miracle textile, Dr. Bob Gore.)

Another miracle, you'll be interested (and indeed surprised) to learn, is that it's machine washable. Other waterproof products wear off or wash out. GORE-TEX fabric doesn't.

If billions of holes make the best fabric, who makes the best jackets? 'Lots of people,' we answer truthfully, if a little diplomatically.

Like the top athletes and explorers who recognise our fabric's waterproof, breathable qualities, today's leading manufacturers are choosing it for their garments.

Such famous names as Mulberry, Musto, The North Face, John Partridge and Timberland in leisurewear. And Berghaus, Phoenix, Pringle, Pro Quip, Sprayway and Sunderland in sportswear.

But then famous names are really nothing new to GORE-TEX fabric.

Bonington wore it on Everest. Ballesteros wore it on the way to winning the 1991

World Matchplay. (Even NASA astronauts wore GORE-TEX fibres in the chill of space.) This winter, it's your turn.

From polar expeditions to Saturday morning shopping expeditions, out walking or watching windswept sporting events, no other fabric will keep your bones drier.

And our quality control, we are happy to say (and we're sure you will be delighted to hear) is as good as our fabric.

Every manufacturer licensed to use it is our 'Partner in Performance.' Ensuring the highest standards of garment design and construction. That's how we can give a unique 3 year guarantee on the complete garment - and not just the GORE-TEX fabric that's inside.

Be sure to look for the 'Guaranteed To Keep You Dry' diamond when you're out shopping. It's your promise of 100% waterproofness and windproofness, and breathable comfort. This winter and in winters to come.

Ring free on 0800 838527 and we will send you a colour brochure featuring clothing made with GORE-TEX fabric.

So if you don't want to get wet, choose something with billions of holes in. You can count on them to keep you dry.

GORE-TEX®
fabrics
Guaranteed to keep you dry.

A DIVA ON THE STREETS OF LONDON... TALES OF EASTERN DUTY AND DEVOTION... RIPE TO HARVEST A PROFIT



Bouquet for a star: singer Julia Migenes, who starred as Tosca at Earl's Court in June, picking flowers from a stall in Marylebone High Street before her show of Broadway songs at the Festival Hall last night

In Japan, a stand-in is the best man ...

With a wedding likely to cost £60,000, you cannot afford to risk spoiling the effect, Joanna Pitman writes

IF YOU want to shield your future mother-in-law from the ugly truth about your disastrous academic record, your early forays into the world of organised crime and your current occupation as a part-time sumo stable lackey, you could do worse than engage the services of a new "rent-a-patron" company.

This Tokyo-based firm specialises in sending professional impostors to stand in at wedding receptions, to look like pillars of society and deliver the sort of speeches that appeal to even the most censorious of in-laws.

It is customary at a Japanese wedding for the groom to invite a distinguished boss and a doting university professor to mingle with the guests and deliver suitably eulogistic speeches about their young protégé. For £600 a perfor-

mance, the stand-in, a bespectacled and upstanding man, his hair shot through with respectable streaks of white, will offer one of a selection of set-piece speeches and impress the great aunts over cups of sake.

The speeches and post-nuptial chit-chat will, of course, be couched in suitable words of ritual solemnity, as Japanese weddings are, by tradition, intensely formal and unspeakably dull. Jollity of any sort would instantly unmask the impostor for, according to wedding speech etiquette, the groom's boss is expected simply to list his employee's desk duties and his teacher to recite his former pupil's CV. Guests, mostly parental business contacts, seldom expect to enjoy themselves and attend because of "giri", the Japanese sense of duty.

Businessman Tetsuo Nakayama has just begun his autumn season of twice-monthly giri weddings. Like his regular games of giri golf with corporate colleagues and customers, company wed-

dings are just another occupational hazard. Every second Sunday he rises at 6.30am and runs a wet thumb through his compulsory wedding gift (more than £300 in cash), before joining crowds of other bleary-eyed wedding guests on the commuter train. Each can be identified by his plain black suit and synthetic white tie with company badge.

By 6pm he will be back on the train with his going-home present, probably a fancy cake and a clock. The clock will join a growing pile of unopened ticking boxes marked "Seiko" that fills a corner of his cramped apartment. Presumably, when the clock collection reaches 150, the regulation number of guests at a Japanese wedding, it will be time to hand them out again at his own daughter's reception.

This year the average cost of a wedding in the southern city of Nagoya is ¥14 million (£61,000). Anyone spending less is considered a cheap-skate. Behind the ridiculous cost lies an artful piece of marketing by Toyota Motor company, based near by, which has put it about that it is the done thing for a newly married woman to arrive with not only a piano and a full set of furniture in her trousseau, but also the latest Toyota.

Hire of the correct, seasonally up-to-the-minute wedding kit is another must. During the reception, the bride is expected to perform at least two full changes of costume, swapping the white Shinto-style kimono after the fish course for its red Buddhist equivalent and then slipping, after the sorbet, into a Western wedding dress. At £10.40 per minute, hire of the couple's wardrobe for an afternoon comes to roughly £4,000.

The most classy (which in Japan means costly) receptions are held in lavishly decorated rooms, dotted with swan and dolphin sculptures carved in ice and costing £6,250 each. But it is precisely the ephemeral nature of these investments, which inevitably begin to drip as the puddings are laid out beneath them, which guarantees bonus prestige points to the host.

The only people who really seem to enjoy Japanese weddings are the reception hall managers. When working at capacity, Tokyo's Okura Hotel expects to stage 24 wedding parties a day, making £1 million in a weekend.



Hectic days: life in the oriental fast lane

... while women toil on

The Japanese working woman outstrips her British counterpart, reports Paul Wilkinson

AS IF we were not already surfeited with reports on how much harder the Japanese man works than his Western counterpart, new research now indicates the female of the species is just as deadly.

Not only does she work longer hours and think nothing of staying late at her desk, she is also happy to spend spare time studying for even more qualifications.

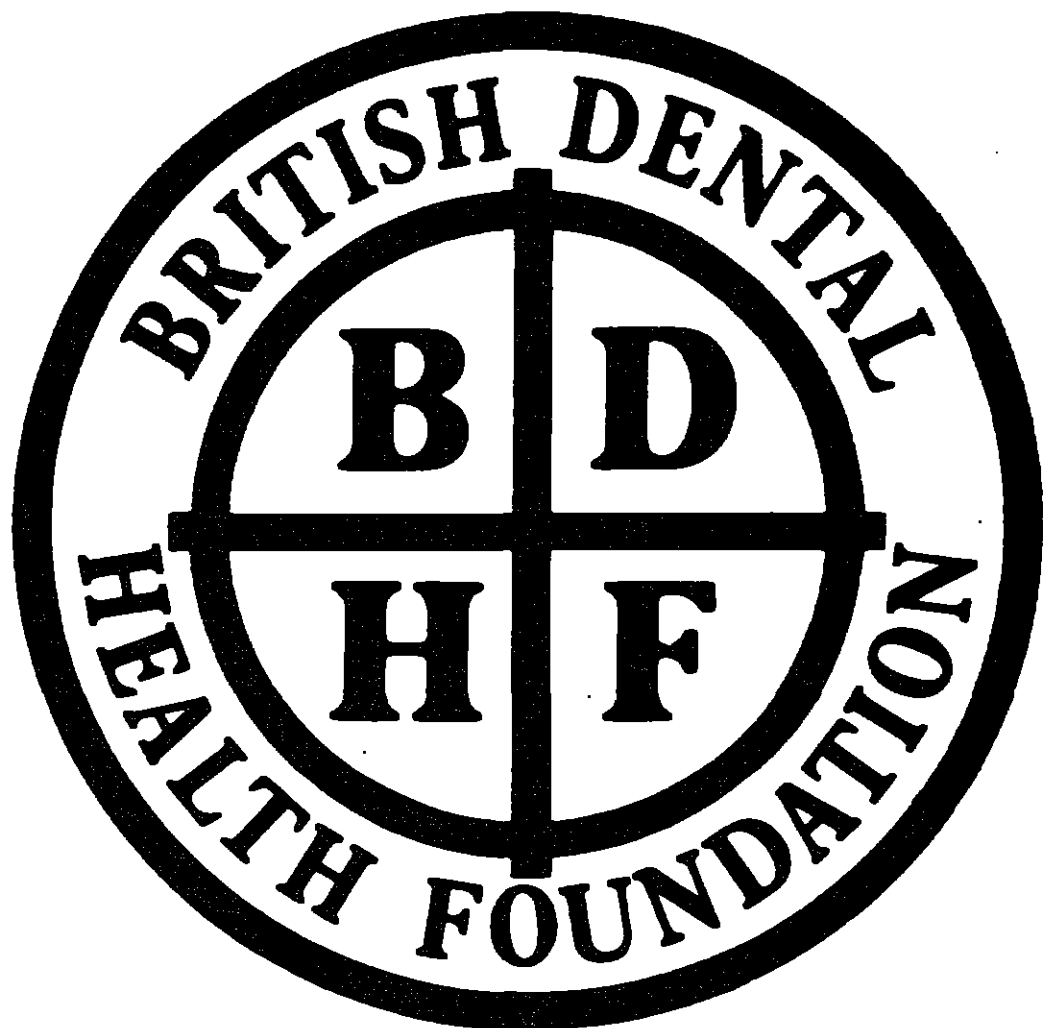
However, there is some humanity in the oriental work machine. Most thought Monday was the worst day of the week and Friday the best, subscribing to the universal theory of Poets day. The average Japanese businesswoman also cited working hours and commuting time as the two periods she most wanted to reduce.

The survey carried out last month for Citizen watches involved questioning 417 women in Britain and 321 in Japan. A Japanese woman's average working day lasts 8hr 16min. In Britain, only one in five works more than nine hours, but while a British woman considers working past 5.30pm as staying late, her Japanese counterpart regards it as normal to work much longer.

When it comes to putting on make-up and getting dressed for work each morning there is little to choose. Both sides managed it in about half an hour, although there was a wayward 3 per cent on the British side who took up to an hour and a half.

The average Japanese businesswoman gets 6.5 hours sleep a night, against eight hours for the British.

Dentists recommend mentadent P¹

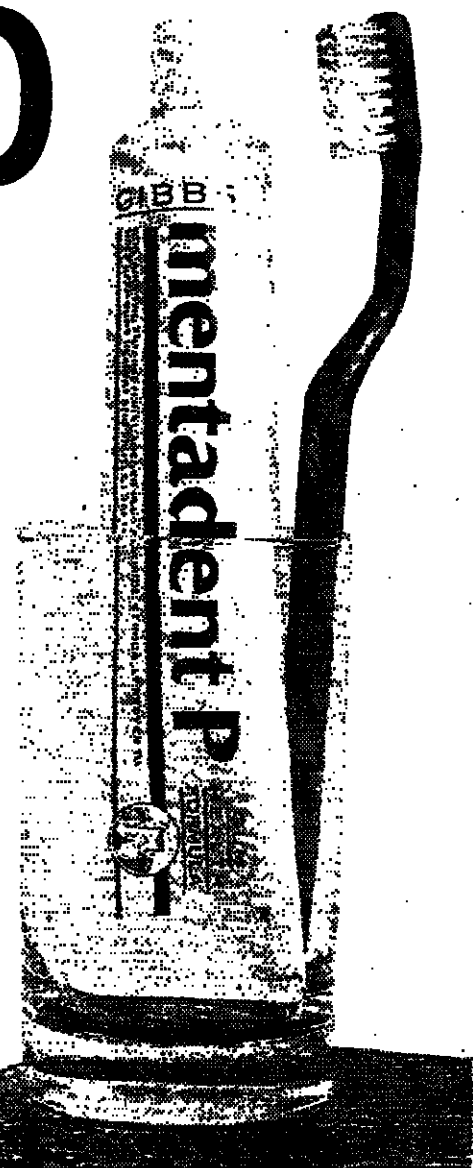


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Pick of the crop: New Discovery, a popular choice

Variety adds spice for apple eaters

When it comes to the crunch, shops are only too eager to sell unusual apples, writes Robin Young

Suddenly it is possible to have an apple a day without choosing from the same handful of varieties. Golden Delicious, Granny Smith and Cox's Orange Pippins are being challenged in the shops by varieties with less familiar names ranging from Alkame to Zageran.

Marks & Spencer is stocking 18 traditional English varieties of apple. Sainsbury has 38, including organic supplies of dessert varieties such as Spartan and Winston, and cooking apples such as Grenadier, Lord Derby and King Edward. Safeway has gone further still with 50 English-grown varieties making their appearance on the shelves before Christmas.

UK orchards are dominated by nine varieties of apple from an unrivalled heritage of more than 2,300 still known to exist. Cox's and its clones account for two-thirds of our home-grown dessert apple crop, and Bramley's Seedling cooks, though grown only in the UK, occupy more acreage than any other variety in the world.

The shops make much of the "traditional" nature of

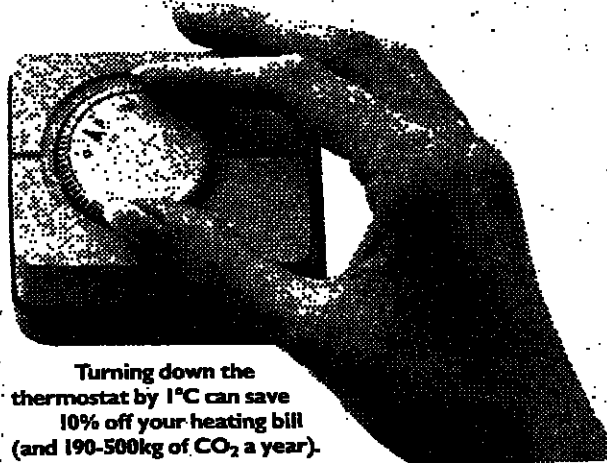
the newly reintroduced varieties. In fact, relatively few are as venerable as the widespread Cox's, which was raised by a brewer from Bermondsey and first grown in 1825 on what has since become Heathrow airport.

Of Marks & Spencer's "old-fashioned" range only two are older than the Cox's Orange Pippin: Blenheim Orange and Ashmead's Kernel, both of which date from the early 18th century. Of Safeway's choices Baker's Delicious was a chance discovery in Wales introduced in 1932. Chivers' Delight was raised in 1920. Crispin started life in Japan and only reached these shores in 1968. Ingrid Marie came from Denmark in the 1950s, Kidd's Orange Red from New Zealand in 1932, and Summerred from Canada in the 1960s.

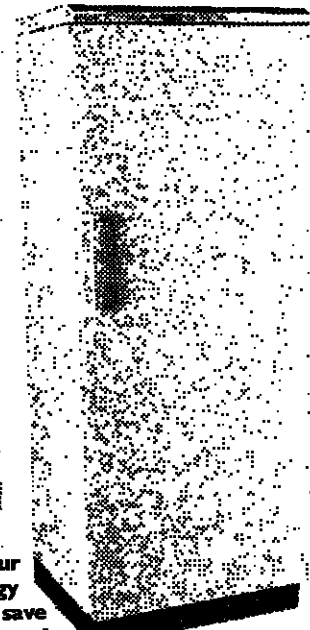
The supermarkets, though, are finding that customer interest, and the premiums that can be charged, make it well worth the extra bother of dealing with varieties which can be in short supply, are sometimes only in season a few weeks, require extra careful handling and have short shelf lives.

All the main chains are busily recruiting growers who will replant their orchards with different varieties, at a cost, of about £1,500 an acre.

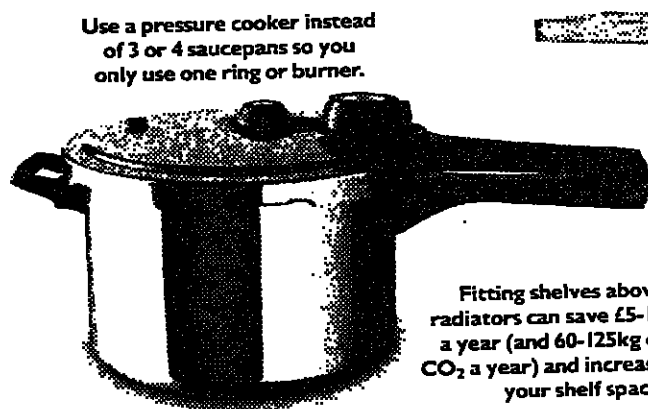
What can any one person do about Global Warming?



Turning down the thermostat by 1°C can save 10% off your heating bill (and 190-500kg of CO₂ a year).

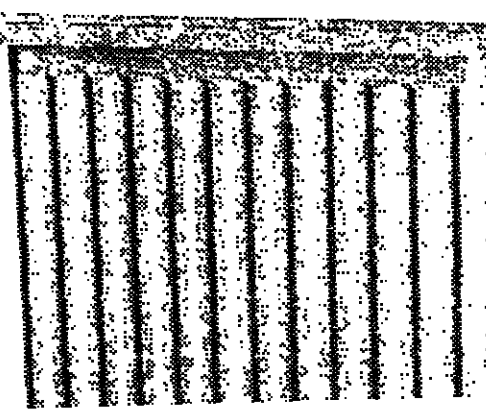


If you are replacing your old freezer, a new energy efficient model can save you up to £40 a year in running costs compared with the average freezer currently in use. Look for the new Energy Efficiency Label on fridges and freezers in your local electricity company showroom.

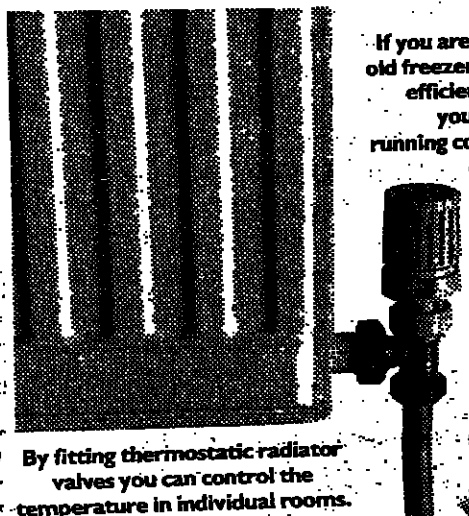
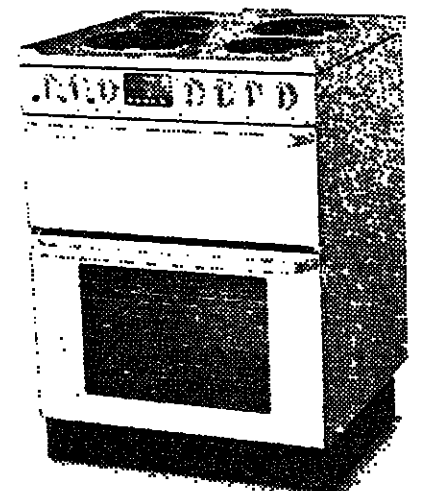


Use a pressure cooker instead of 3 or 4 saucepans so you only use one ring or burner.

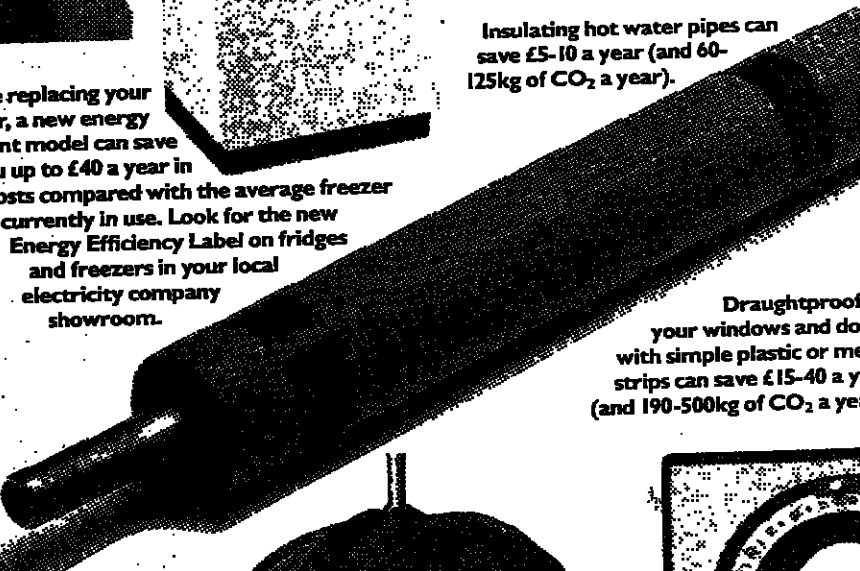
Fitting shelves above radiators can save £5-10 a year (and 60-125kg of CO₂ a year) and increase your shelf space.



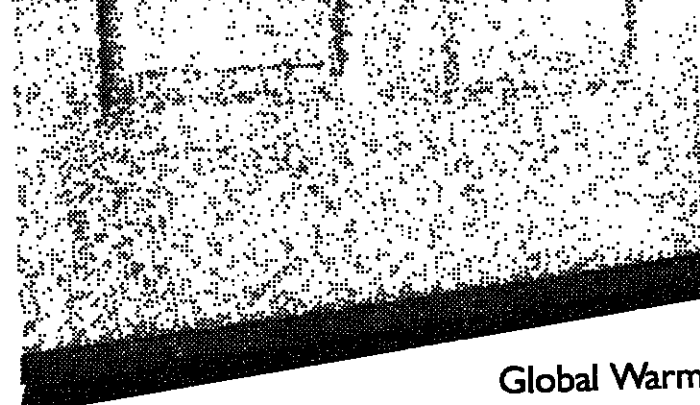
A new energy efficient electric cooker can save you up to £35 a year in running costs compared with the average electric cooker currently in use.



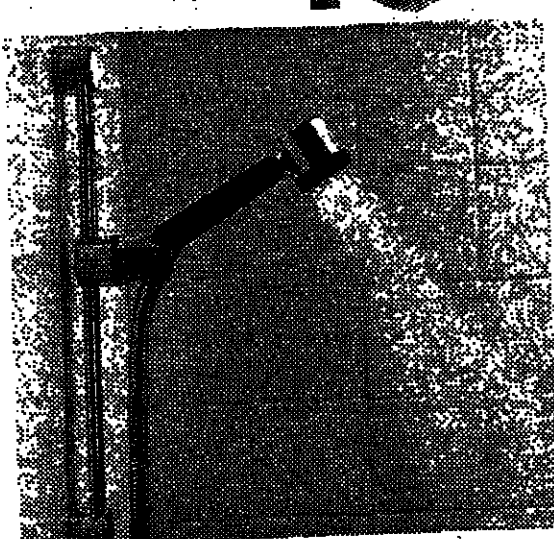
By fitting thermostatic radiator valves you can control the temperature in individual rooms.



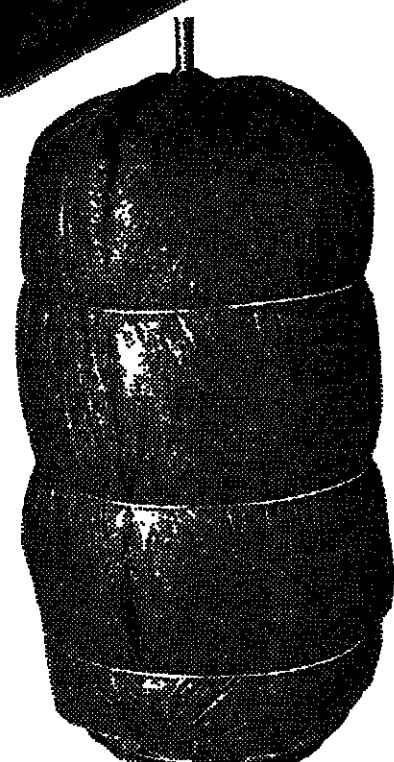
Insulating hot water pipes can save £5-10 a year (and 60-125kg of CO₂ a year).



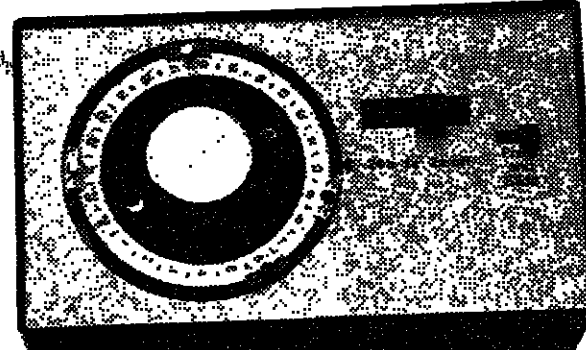
Draughtproofing your windows and doors with simple plastic or metal strips can save £15-40 a year (and 190-500kg of CO₂ a year).



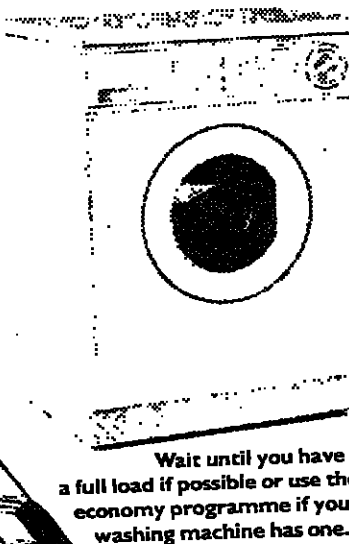
Taking a shower instead of a bath uses only 1/3 of the hot water (and can save 60-125kg of CO₂ a year).



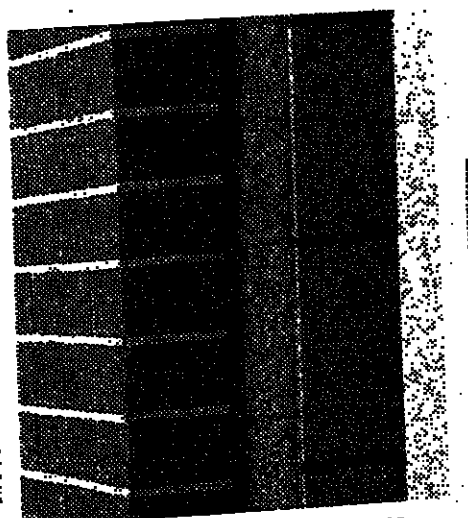
Insulating your hot water tank with a purpose-made jacket can save £10-15 a year (and 125-190kg of CO₂ a year).



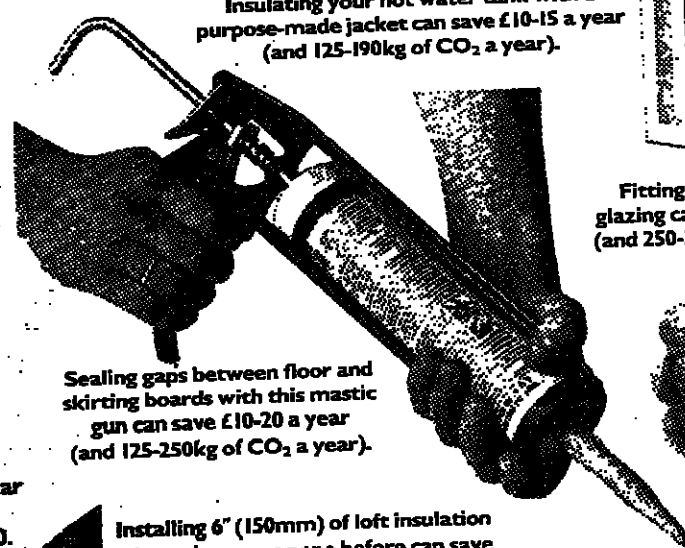
Adding a timer or programmer to your central heating system can save £20-25 a year by only providing heat when you need it.



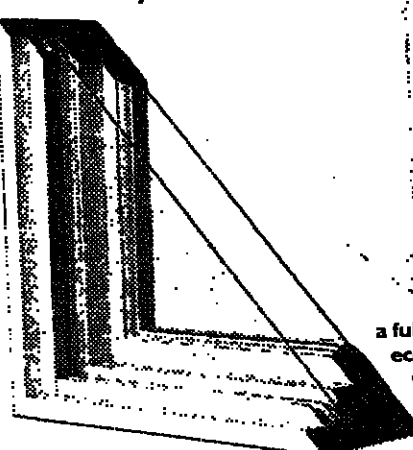
Wait until you have a full load if possible or use the economy programme if your washing machine has one.



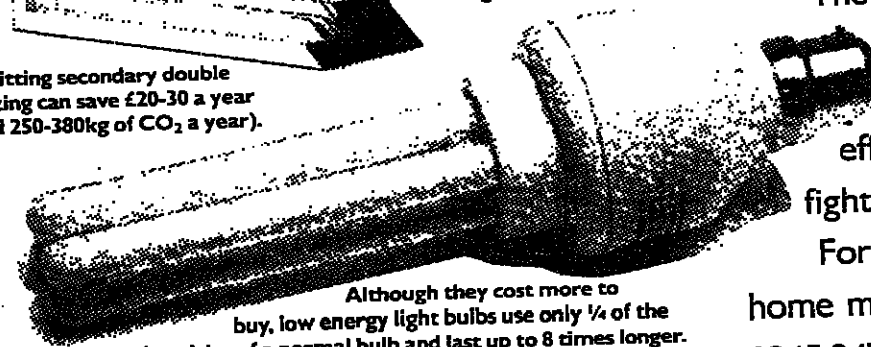
Insulating cavity walls can save £60-80 a year (and 750-1000kg of CO₂ a year). The cost to you will be about £300 to £450.



Sealing gaps between floor and skirting boards with this mastic gun can save £10-20 a year (and 125-250kg of CO₂ a year).



Fitting secondary double glazing can save £20-30 a year (and 250-380kg of CO₂ a year).



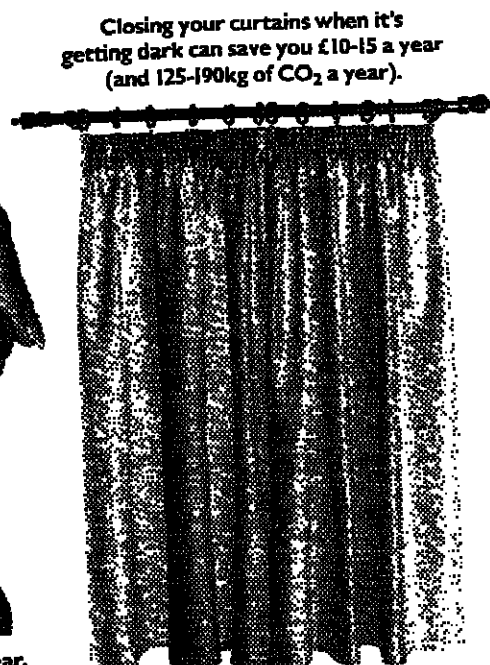
Although they cost more to buy, low energy light bulbs use only 1/4 of the electricity of a normal bulb and last up to 8 times longer.



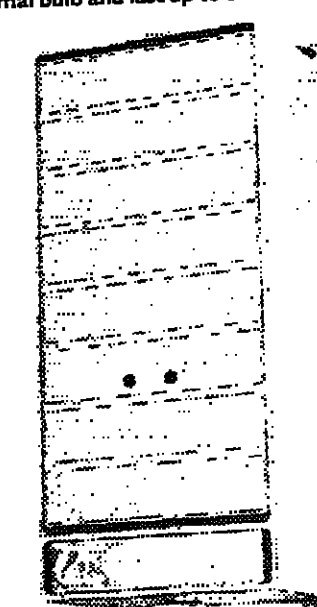
A dripping hot water tap can waste a bathful of water a day - ensuring taps are turned off properly, and fixing dripping taps, can save up to £5 a year.



Installing 6" (150mm) of loft insulation where there was none before can save £60-70 a year. If you have 2" (50mm) or less, top it up to 6" depth.



Closing your curtains when it's getting dark can save you £10-15 a year (and 125-190kg of CO₂ a year).



Replacing an old gas central heating boiler with a new condensing boiler costs extra to start with, but can save £100-150 a year (and 1250-1900kg of CO₂ a year). This is one of the biggest single savings you can make.

Global Warming is caused by the warming effect of carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere, trapping the sun's heat. It's popularly known as the 'Greenhouse Effect'.

Carbon dioxide, the major greenhouse gas, is created whenever we use energy generated from fossil fuels, whether in our homes, offices, factories or for transport.

More than a quarter of Britain's CO₂, however, is produced by the energy we use in our homes and it is in our homes that each of us can make our greatest contribution to becoming more energy efficient.

By making relatively straightforward changes in the way we use energy at home, it's estimated that we could cut our fuel bills - and thus also the amount of carbon dioxide generated - by 20% or more.

The ideas shown here are only a sample of the many things each of us can do every day to use energy more efficiently - and thus play our part in the fight against Global Warming.

For more details about how to make your home more energy efficient, please telephone 0345 247 347, for only the cost of a local call. Or complete the coupon and send it to: Helping the Earth Begins at Home, P.O. Box 200, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire CV37 9ZZ.

For a free information pack, please telephone 0345 247 347, for only the cost of a local call, or send this coupon to: Helping the Earth Begins at Home, P.O. Box 200, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire CV37 9ZZ. (Please print)

Name Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms _____

Address _____

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Postcode _____

My home is _____ years old and is heated by

Gas ☐ Electricity ☐ Other ☐ (Please tick)

Tick here if you would not like your name to be included on our mailing list for further information about home energy efficiency. ☐



ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

THE NUCLEAR WASTE COVER-UP.

There are people who would have you believe that we're less than open about what we do with nuclear waste at Sellafield.

The truth is, the only cover-up is the cover-up of the waste itself.

So what exactly is nuclear waste? How is it different from all the other types of waste produced by industry? The simple answer is that it is radioactive. And because of this it has to be managed with care.

But let's not over-react. Nuclear waste should be put in context with other, often more hazardous, materials. Highly infectious hospital waste, and some industrial waste containing mercury, for instance, may remain hazardous for ever. Radioactive waste decays with time.

The key to how safe it can be, is how properly it is managed and looked after. That's why we at British Nuclear Fuels are spending over £2 billion on a programme which allows us to continue dealing safely with nuclear waste.

A major misconception is that all nuclear waste is the same.

Not true. In fact, it falls into three distinct types which emit varying intensities of radiation.

Consequently, they are safely dealt with in completely different ways.

The most radioactive is **High Level Waste**, which results from reprocessing spent nuclear fuel.

We can recycle 97% of spent fuel into new fuel. It is the remaining 3% waste that must be carefully dealt with.

At present, high level waste is stored inside double-walled, cooled stainless steel tanks enclosed in thick concrete walls.

However, we have brought into operation a process called 'vitrification', in which liquid waste is turned into powder, converted into glass and sealed inside stainless steel containers to be kept safe for the indefinite future.

This method reduces the waste to 1/3 of its original volume.

Or, if you want to look at it another way, all the high level waste produced at Sellafield in the last 30 years could easily be contained in just 4 double-decker buses.

A far less radioactive type of nuclear waste, known as **Intermediate Level Waste**, occurs when the nuclear fuel rods are stripped in the first mechanical stage of reprocessing.

The scrap metal, sludge and residues that are involved in this operation are sealed in cement inside stainless steel drums, and stored in our special encapsulation plant until a suitable long-term home has been found.

The least radioactive waste of all is **Low Level Waste**, such as paper towels, gloves, protective clothing and laboratory equipment which not only come from the nuclear industry but from hospitals, research laboratories and other industries where radioactive materials are handled.

Despite the fact that radiation from low level waste is negligible, we take no chances in the way that we deal with it.

At Drigg in Cumbria, we have built and use a concrete vault the size of 12 football pitches, and we are developing a method of compacting this type of waste, which means Drigg won't be full until well into the 21st Century.

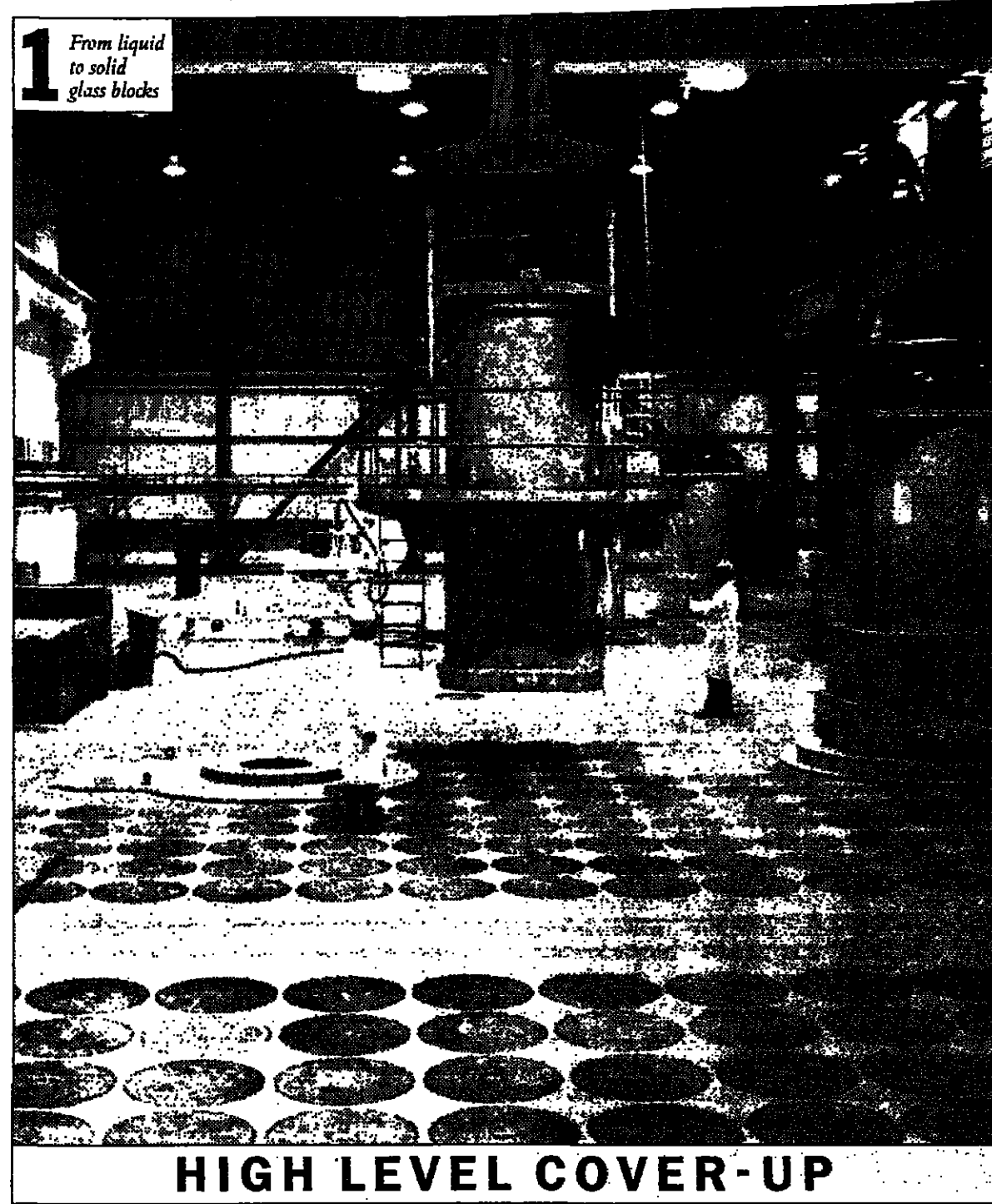
Intensive investigations have been carried out at sites at Sellafield and at Dounreay in Scotland to assess their suitability as a deep underground repository for intermediate and low level radioactive waste. Sellafield has been chosen as the site at which further investigations will be concentrated.

If you'd like to know more about the way we manage nuclear waste, write to British Nuclear Fuels, Information Services (CU), Risley, Warrington WA3 6AS for our nuclear waste brochure.

Better still why not come and visit us at the Sellafield Visitors Centre in West Cumbria. You'll discover that the future of nuclear waste couldn't be in safer hands.

BRITISH NUCLEAR FUELS

Managing waste at Sellafield.



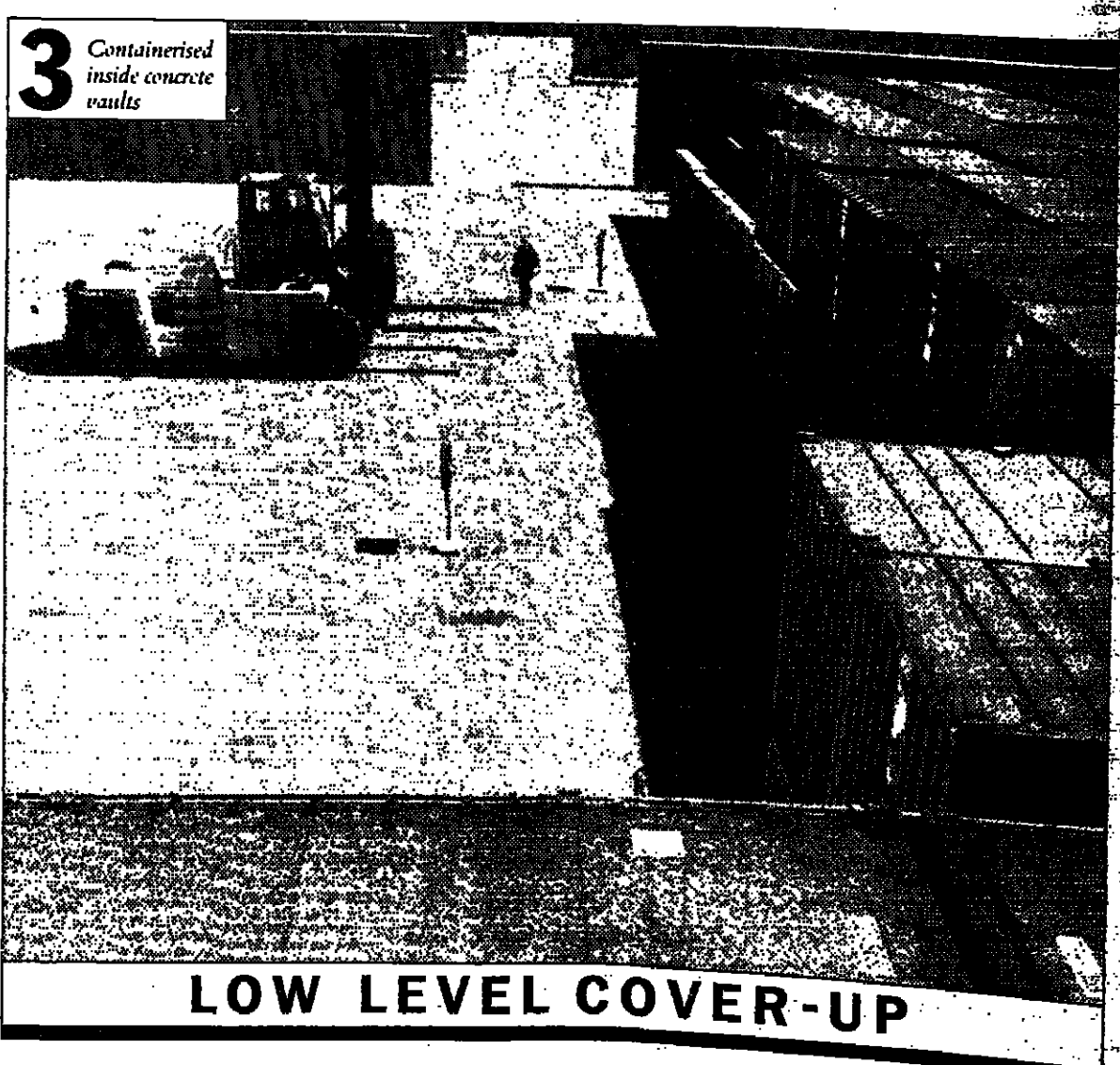
1 From liquid to solid glass blocks

HIGH LEVEL COVER-UP



2 Encapsulated in engineered stores

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL COVER-UP

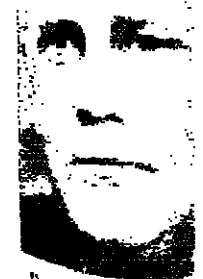


3 Containerised inside concrete vaults

LOW LEVEL COVER-UP

Washi
decks

Pretoria
parties
jockey for
position



De Klerk supports
majority opinion

De Klerk supports majority opinion. The article discusses the political situation in South Africa, mentioning De Klerk's support for the majority opinion and the implications for the country's future.

Boutros Ghali faces challenge of reform

Indeed, the UN drift towards intervention in the domestic affairs of its mem-

 VAUXHALL
Once driven, forever smitten.

[illegible]

Three East European states bargain their way nearer EC membership



Delors: sidelined in last phase of negotiations

IN A ceremony which reminded the European Community that Eastern Europe will be knocking on its door as soon as the Maastricht treaty talks are over, negotiators yesterday initiated political and trade association agreements with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Year-long bargaining centred on better access to the community's markets for Polish, Czechoslovak and Hungarian coal, steel, textiles and farm produce. But the agreements have greater significance in forming the nucleus of a group of former communist states which will eventually join the EC.

In parallel negotiations, the community is desperately trying to complete a single-market merger with its seven neighbours in the

In advance of Maastricht, the EC has signed trade agreements with former communist nations and run into snags over a deal with its Efta neighbours, writes George Brock

European Free Trade Association. The deal was agreed in principle in October but has now run into legal snags which will be brought to the European Court in Luxembourg on Tuesday.

The agreements initiated with the former communist countries yesterday lower trade barriers, set rules for the free circulation of goods and people, and also cover aid and the co-ordination of foreign policies. "The benefits of this agreement are political, economic

and perhaps even psychological," Endre Juhasz, the chief Hungarian negotiator, said. "This is the first step in our full and complete integration into Europe."

The agreements are the forerunners of similar links with Bulgaria, Romania, the Baltic republics and perhaps Albania. Most countries in Efta and the East European groups intend eventually to apply for full EC membership.

The looming issue of the likely enlargement of the community was

much on the minds of its leaders yesterday as they considered the impact of this week's Commons debate on Maastricht. Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, told *La Libre Belgique*, the Brussels daily, that he "lived for the day when Krakow [in Poland] will be as much a part of the community as Brussels."

Herr Kohl's wish for the future differs markedly from that usually expressed by French politicians, who fear that a doubling in size of the EC at the end of the century will adversely affect French power and influence.

British hopes of a deal at Maastricht mainly rest on Herr Kohl's shoulders. Yesterday he hinted that he wanted the summit to agree that a single European

currency would be scheduled for introduction in 1996, the earliest possible date foreseen in the draft treaty discussed in London yesterday by John Major and Ruud Lubbers, his Dutch counterpart. While the suggestion sounds like a concession to French eagerness to settle a calendar for monetary union next month, the practical effect of starting in 1996 might be to restrict the single currency to a small group of states. Only three of the Twelve - France, Luxembourg and Denmark - presently meet the full economic convergence requirements of the draft EMU treaty.

Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, was careful yesterday to avoid entangling himself in British domestic debate over Maastricht. The 17-member

commission meets at the weekend to discuss tactics for the summit. But he feels that the trends towards intergovernmental co-operation, which have emerged strongly during the negotiation of the political and monetary union treaties this year, threaten the momentum of European integration on the classic federalist model. There was a danger, he said, that the Maastricht treaty would be so flexible that the EC would become a "self-service community" which would not hold together. But his attitude partly reflects the fact that he has been sidelined in the last phase of the negotiations.

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Letters, page 15
Maastricht, Review page 42

Germans take the Russian amateur team for a ride

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN BONN

BORIS Yeltsin was rushed from meeting to meeting yesterday, the second day of his pioneering German visit, delighting in the warmth of the sparse crowds, signing autographs, waving cheerily from the running board of his Mercedes limousine, and ostensibly doing all that is required of a popular national leader abroad.

But the Russian president's three-day official visit is not working out quite as he may have envisaged - although he may not realise this yet. His team of diplomatic amateurs is being taken for a long and very pleasant, and often meaningless, ride by a German diplomatic machine that is coasting smoothly along, apparently confident that not much is at stake.

International diplomacy has one thing in common with television camera work. It is noticeable only when it is bad.

Mr Yeltsin's team, even his best friends would have to admit, has not been good. By yesterday, it seemed, German diplomacy had practically given up trying to rescue the bumbling Russians from themselves.

Russian diplomats and journalists in Bonn have been honest about the shambles. "That's what you get," said one of the Russian press parties, "when you get the general Soviet chaos, plus Russian indiscipline and inexperience, then you take the whole lot abroad."

Bluffness and disregard for convention are qualities that have helped make Mr Yeltsin so respected and popular at home. Such qualities do not travel well, however, unless they can be turned on and off at will. And this is an art that Mr Yeltsin has not mastered.

On this visit, he made an effort to observe the conventions, but the gaps were conspicuous. Dressed and groomed impeccably, at informal meetings his directness is beguiling. It is the formal occasions that let him down. There is a great deal of clapping, often initiated by the Russian leader, and much arm-waving. German sources have spoken quietly of diplomatic gaffes.

At the official dinner Mr Yeltsin finished his champagne in toasting Helmut Kohl's speech. When it came to his own, his glass was empty. The German chancellor energetically poured some from his own glass into Mr Yeltsin's glass but it was not a gesture to help the Russian's image.

At the signing of the joint declaration on Thursday, Mr Yeltsin left the microphone before the sign had been given for him to do so and found Herr Kohl pushing him back. At yesterday's reception in the Bonn town hall, he started unwrapping his gift for the mayor before the translation of his speech was complete.

Mr Yeltsin, and the Russian foreign ministry, of course, have had few opportunities to learn the international ropes.

If Mr Yeltsin, the elected leader of the biggest Soviet republic and veteran now of several Western trips, still fails to convince abroad, other republic leaders are even less well equipped to pursue their republics' separate interests in the West. The result is that they will not get the recognition they deserve as elected leaders of considerable power.

The West will make many misjudgments - and one of those is the dismissive attitude that Bonn has taken to Mr Yeltsin this week.

Vukovar refugees arrive in Zagreb

FROM ANNE McELVOY IN ZAGREB

Huddled together, clutching bulging holdalls in the lobby of Zagreb's Intercontinental Hotel, the first 220 refugees from the fallen town of Vukovar looked as if they had arrived in an uncertain paradise. After a journey of two and a half days, from Croatia into Serbia and Bosnia and back into Croatia, they had finally reached safety and shelter. A further 1,500 will be dispersed to emergency accommodation and hospitals throughout Croatia at the weekend to nurse physical and mental wounds from three months under siege and assault.

The children are pale, with wide eyes which have seen too much. They cling to their mothers while clusters of grandmothers wait in the corner. The men are taciturn, many with bruises and bandages. They say they were roughed up by the army before they left Vukovar and during a night spent at Sremska Mitrovica after federal forces diverted the convoy there.

Slavko Krmaric is a bricklayer who escaped with his wife Miana and their five children. While he gulped breakfast, she methodically tied bows in the hair of her three little girls. "We must be neat," she said. "They



Virgin soldier: a Serb boy tries an army helmet for size as he and his relatives flee from Durrar, western Slavonia

have taken everything from us, but we will not let them take our dignity."

They were able to bring only three bags of clothes when they fled from the cellar in which they had spent the weeks since their roof collapsed in a rocket attack. Asked about her home, she replied: "What home? It just

doesn't exist any more. We drove past it on the way out of town; it was just a pile of bricks."

Mr Krmaric joined the National Guard to defend Vukovar. He said the family would return, but only when the Serbian occupation was over. "One day we will be able to see our town again.

Maybe I can help rebuild it: they will need a lot of bricklayers in Vukovar."

Party leader held: Police in Zagreb arrested Dobroslov Paraga, leader of the ultra-nationalist Croatian Right party, on suspicion of "attempted armed rebellion", his lawyer said. The party has an armed

militia of several thousand men.

The French Navy hospital ship *La Rance* left the besieged Croatian port of Dubrovnik with about 300 refugees, mostly women and children, Tanjug news agency reported. (AFP)

Thatcher call, page 1

US move to spike Soviet weaponry

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

A CROSS-PARTY coalition of 16 senior senators yesterday sought urgent White House support for a \$500 million (£279 million) plan to help the Soviet Union rapidly dismantle its nuclear arsenal of nearly 30,000 warheads.

There is growing alarm in Washington at the prospect of aggressive Third World countries buying up some of the world's most sophisticated nuclear weapons and technology in the international black-market arms bazaar as the Soviet Union collapses. "This is truly an emergency," Richard Lugar, a Republican member, said.

Harvard experts spoke of "cardinal dangers" posed by the Soviet Union's disintegration. Nuclear weapons in non-Russian republics could fall into dangerous hands through "desertion or mutiny of military custodians, seizure by political groups or terrorists, sale or smuggling."

● Moscow - Lieutenant-General Valeri Manilov, the Soviet armed forces spokesman, said yesterday that only centralised control could prevent sales of military hardware and technology, now based on the territory of the republics, for easy money. (Reuters)

Moscow squabbles mar chances of reform

FROM BRUCE CLARK IN MOSCOW



Silayev: few government agencies will be left

THE Russian republic, in a fresh blow to the existence of the Soviet state, yesterday decreed a virtual takeover of the central bank and claimed the sole right to exercise monetary, credit or currency policy across its vast territory.

The decision by the Russian parliament was overshadowed by acrimonious squabbling between the republic's legislators and its cabinet, prompting senior officials to say that the future of Boris Yeltsin's crash economic reform plan was in doubt. Deputies overwhelmingly rejected a resolution on banking drawn up by Mr Yeltsin's office and voted instead on a similar text which specified that parliament, and not the cabinet, would oversee the newly upgraded Russian central bank. In another act of defiance, the lawmakers laid down a minimum wage of 342 roubles (£34 at the official tourist rate) instead of 200 proposed by the government.

The resolution on banking specifies that the central bank of the Russian Federation from the start of next year will take over most of the property and resources of Gosbank, the monetary authority which has always been a pillar of the Soviet state. Gosbank would continue to exist, but with no power to issue money. It would act as a channel for processing funds earmarked by the republics for common purposes, notably defence.

Ivan Silayev, head of the interim Soviet administration government, said yesterday that only a handful of union government agencies or co-ordinating committees would be left as the abolition of 80 central ministries takes place in December and January. The remaining ministries would cover foreign relations, internal affairs including crime detection, defence, culture, transport, nuclear energy, customs, education and ecology.

The upgraded Russian bank will have responsibility for maintaining the value of the rouble, and the power to reject requests from profligate republics for the printing of extra money. Its creation could hasten the day when each republic issues its own currency.

Sergei Shakhrai, a senior adviser to Mr Yeltsin, said yesterday had been a black day in the history of the republican parliament which could compromise the reform programme by making the Russian president look mean in the eyes of the public. He said that there was no money to pay the higher rate of minimum wage, and warned that petty infighting between government and parliament could ruin the chances of any coherent policy being implemented in the provinces.

FROM ROGER BOYES IN WARSAW

AMERICAN television evangelists used to declare: *Money is God in action*. A similar discovery seems to have been made this week by the Rev Marek Kwiecien, a Polish bishop who has been arrested for using his church as a front for an illegal import business.

The bishop represents the United Christian Church, which claims 25,000 believers in Roman Catholic Poland. But although the church exists in telephone books it does not appear to exist on the ground. One address given turned out to house a super-

Racism pollutes Belgian election

FROM TOM WALKER IN BRUSSELS

BELGIANS go the polls tomorrow after an election campaign tarnished by racism and regional conflict.

In Antwerp, the hotbed of a Flemish independence movement, a taxi driver convicted of assaulting two Moroccan youths with a baseball bat is a runaway favourite. On the outskirts of Brussels the francophone Defence Front is comparing the treatment of Walloons to that given to Jews in 1930s Germany.

With so many hatreds and petty jealousies, coupled with a public debt that has no equal in Western Europe, Belgium might appear to be a country falling apart. The traditional power blocks on either side of its linguistic divide - the Christian Democratic VP in Flanders and the socialists in Wallonia - are both losing ground rapidly, while minority-interest parties such as the Greens and the ultra-nationalist Flemish Vlaams Blok are striking a swelling rapport with a disillusioned electorate.

A recent government survey said half the population would not vote at all if it was not compulsory. With coalitions almost impossible to assemble from the linguistic rubble, many Belgians are content at the prospect of not having a government for six months -

as happened during the business boom that followed the last election in 1987.

Immigration worries Belgium because with open borders with France, Germany, Luxembourg and The Netherlands it has no effective way of keeping people out, and therefore no clear idea of how many unwanted inhabitants it has. The government's estimate is between 50,000 and 70,000 non-Europeans. Vlaams Blok says more than 100,000 - the majority of them north African and Turkish.

In any case the party wants them all deported, immediately. At the last elections in 1987, Vlaams Blok won 3 percent of the vote, and this time it confidently expects to double that, and to add to the two MPs it already has in Antwerp.

In the meantime Belgium's economy has been turned on its head, with the once-powerful Wallonia's great industrial kings of Liège and Charleroi gasping for state handouts and the more adaptable Flanders emerging with the new high-tech and computer industries.

In a country which is divided by language and culture, of the 10 million population, 6 million are Flemings and 4 million Walloons.

Yeltsin offers to recover treasure

Bonn - Boris Yeltsin stunned his hosts in Bonn yesterday by announcing that he knew the exact whereabouts of the Amber Chamber, the most valuable art treasure looted by the Nazis (see Murray writes).

The Russian president told a private meeting of the Bundestag's foreign affairs committee: "We now know where it is. It is buried in cases. Give us permission so that we can dig it up."

An assembly of amber wall panels, furniture and other artefacts, the chamber dates from 1717. German troops took it from an imperial palace near St Petersburg, then Leningrad.

The Soviet government has denied an earlier newspaper report that the Amber Chamber had been found at a Soviet army base in eastern Germany.

Bullied to death

Tokyo - A girl aged 15 who was beaten by schoolmates has died of head injuries, police in Osaka said. Four students suspected of attacking Sawa Mizumoto are being questioned. Mental and physical abuse occur frequently among Japanese youth, often under pressure to succeed at school. (Reuters)

Food drop

Kabul - Iran has sent a C-130 Hercules transport aircraft to drop food to hungry Shia Muslim Afghans in Bamian, central Afghanistan, according to United Nations sources. However, the Kabul government has denied that there was a flight and it appears that no clearance was given for it. (Reuters)

Power cuts

Mexico City - Tough anti-smog measures announced in Mexico City, one of the world's most polluted cities, include a halt in the delivery of oil for fuel. Manuel Camacho Solis, the mayor, said that the state oil company will stop supplying oil to industry from December 1 and electricity output will be cut. (Reuters)

Blood wedding

Amritsar - Sikh gunmen shot dead 19 members of a wedding party because of a family feud between a militant leader and a police informer, police said. Two people were wounded. Lawlessness has overrun the state of Punjab, where Sikh separatists are fighting for independence from mainly Hindu India. (AP)

Judge resigns

Manila - The chief justice of the Philippines Supreme Court, Marcelo Fernan, has resigned to enter the May 1992 presidential elections. Mr Fernan, aged 64, said: "I dare to seek a higher office to allow me to assume a greater responsibility over the fate of our nation."

Dealing in dogs

Agon - About 60,000 dogs disappear in France every year, half stolen for use by research laboratories, according to the French National Association against Trafficking in Pets. Five men, including a university researcher and two veterinarians, will go on trial here accused of trafficking in dogs. (Reuters)

FROM SHOW TIME IN SYDNEY TO TEA TIME IN CHINA. WITH SOME FASCINATING STOPS ALONG THE WAY.

On February 5th, join QE2's magnificent World Cruise in Sydney and sail in pampered luxury to discover a colourful variety of cultures, people and places. First to Melbourne, centre of Australia's fashion and art world, then on to savour Perth's light-hearted frontier town atmosphere. Bali has been called "Paradise" - easy to understand why when you see its

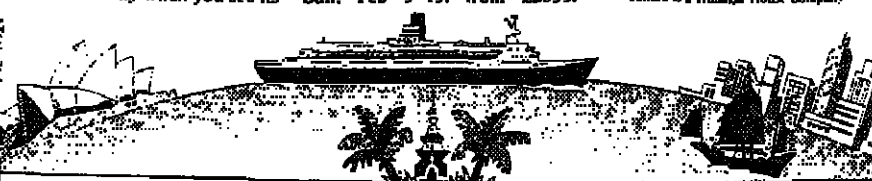
breath-taking beauty. Borneo's tribal society followed by fast-paced modern Tokyo make for a fascinating contrast as indeed do the temples of Taipei and glittering Hong Kong. Prices inclusive of flights, sights and transfers start from £2995.

If time is pressing, you can still be part of this great adventure. Cruise from Sydney to Bali, Feb 5-19, from £2095.

Or Bali to Hong Kong, Feb 13-Mar 2, from £2855.

For more details, see your travel agent or contact Cunard at 30A Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5LS. (Tel: 071-491 3930.)

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Bishop stumbles on root of evil

FROM ROGER BOYES IN WARSAW

market. Moreover, the church was registered in May 1990 on the basis of 19 signatures, some of which now appear to be fake. Even Bishop Kwiecien seems to have another name.

Under Polish law, priests may import most Western goods tax-free because their work is deemed to be charitable. As it is surprisingly easy to register a church in Poland, there are interesting possibilities for businessmen who wish to combine the spiritual with the material world.

The United Christian Church has imported 11 Western cars, 22 tons of German chocolate and 42 tons of paint. Bishop Kwiecien - or Z.S., as the prosecutor's office is calling him - has said the chocolate was for his flock, the paint for a refurbishment of his churches, and the cars for his priests.

The Catholic episcopate refused to comment on these activities last night. But privately a senior cleric put his finger on the issue. "It is, of course, usual for monks or nuns to change their names. It is, naturally, a good thing to distribute chocolate to children before Christmas. And there are perfectly legitimate cases of religious existing without churches. Priests, even our Catholic priests, find cars a useful asset," he said. He paused. "But for all these things to coincide - that is a rare event indeed... God, it seems, moves in mysterious ways."

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Botched race issue adds to Bush woes

FROM PETER STOTHARD, US EDITOR, IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Bush looked forward with rare pleasure to his meeting with Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli prime minister, yesterday. As domestic problems piled about him, even an hour with perhaps his least favourite foreign leader was a relief.

Middle-ranking White House aides spent the day with only one thought on their minds: what could go wrong next? As the switchboard hummed with complaints about racial quotas, credit card interest and economic malaise, it was hard to remember the days when a Middle East peace conference in Washington would have made Mr Bush's popularity soar.

The furore over ending the system of preferential hiring for blacks in government is a particular embarrassment. It has long been an ambition of Boyden Gray, the president's close friend and White House counsel, to end federal hiring quotas. During the past months when Mr Gray and congressional leaders have been wrangling over a civil rights bill which mostly affects the private sector, it was largely forgotten that Mr Bush had the power to end many of the governmental hiring practices most offensive to white workers with a single stroke of his pen.

Now, however, following a botched attempt by Mr Gray

to push the president to end the system, everyone is suddenly aware of the president's power in this regard. Mr Bush's rapid rejection of the Gray plan has angered conservatives, and probably a large section of the white population. The way that the plan was produced, seemingly without the president's detailed knowledge, has frightened civil rights groups.

Republican managers, pondering the problems raised by the 55 per cent white vote for David Duke, the former Ku Klux Klansman and civil rights bill opponent, in the Louisiana governor's election last week, now find their difficulties redoubled. Moderate Republicans in Congress are sounding the alarm that without clear leadership, the president's re-election prospects are clouding.

John Sununu, the White House chief of staff, has become the focus of discontent again. In a political atmosphere where everyone is becoming thin-skinned, the often aggressive Mr Sununu approached a *Washington Post* journalist on Thursday and called her a liar for describing his role in last week's White House farce, the credit card interest wobble.

Mr Sununu is blamed for the humiliating way in which the White House had to attack the Senate for acting upon a

proposal to cap credit card rates which the president had suggested the day before. The *Post* said he had slipped this piece of populist rhetoric into a presidential speech without consulting the White House economic team.

According to newspaper leaks, reminiscent of the last years of the Reagan presidency, it is now said that Barbara Bush has lost confidence in the chief of staff. Mr Sununu has suggested frequently that he will be running the Bush-Quayle re-election campaign next year but he is especially hated among many power-brokers in his home state of New Hampshire whose primary election next year no longer looks as safe for the president as it once did.

Mr Sununu's difficulties yesterday pleased many of his enemies, but few more than supporters of Mr Shamir. The chief of staff, the most senior Arab-American in Washington, has long been blamed for the president's perceived lack of sympathy for Israel.



Leading article, page 15

Stage coach: Ronald Reagan, the former president, in a cowboy hat mingling with the cast of *The Will Rogers Follies*, a musical playing in New York

Hapless Dan trips again

FROM CHARLES BREMMER IN NEW YORK

AMERICA seemed to be feeling sorry for Dan Quayle, the most relentlessly mocked vice-president since the brief tenure of Spiro Agnew 18 years ago. Thanks to Garry Trudeau, the *Doonerbury* cartoonist and nemesis of the Bush administration, Mr Quayle had been elevated to the rank of victim, that most cherished of roles in a political age when the biggest victim wins.

But by the end of this week, thanks to talk of cover-ups, lesbian jokes, suggestions of family privilege and Mr Quayle's own gift for gaffes, the vice-president's more human image has given way again to the caricature of hapless Danny.

Trudeau, who has for years used his daily strip to ridicule President Bush and his team, caused offence with a series based on the notion that in 1988 the Bush election team had covered up an investigation into charges that Mr Quayle had once used cocaine.

The justice department confirmed there was such an enquiry, but the Drug Enforcement Administration found not a shred of evidence to support the charge, made by a convicted felon.

It seemed that Trudeau had inadvertently helped trigger a long-awaited turn in the public mood which would help him break out of the mould of the hapless



Sitting duck: part of a Trudeau strip

dimwit. Mr Quayle denounced Trudeau for a personal vendetta.

Then the justice department announced an enquiry into how the *Indianapolis Star*, owned by the Quayle family, gained access to the DEA file on the vice-president this month in a move to clear his name.

Cartoonists and TV comedians have homed in again on the old Quayle, thanks to an unfortunate television appearance in which he waxed operatic on the subject of Mario Cuomo, potential Democratic contender for the presidency.

Mr Quayle, apparently primed to play up Mr Cuomo's Italian origins, attacked him by repeating the name "Mahreco" in an aria-like fashion.

The Quayle team is said to be in near-despair over their inability to shift the public perception of the vice-president.

Cheney alerts Asia to Korean danger

FROM JOANNA PITMAN IN TOKYO AND DAVID WATTS

THE most dangerous and destabilising threat to the security of northeast Asia is the prospect of a North Korea with nuclear weapons, Richard Cheney, the American defence secretary, said yesterday on his arrival from Seoul for a two-day visit to Tokyo.

He urged North Korea to abandon what he claimed was a nuclear weapons programme, but stopped short of specifying what, if any, action America would take to defend South Korea from an attack.

"The prospect of a North Korea with nuclear weapons, particularly with missile delivery systems, is one of the most dangerous and destabilising imaginable," he said. "The military balance on the Korean peninsula is already delicate."

North Korea has refused to accept its obligations under the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, to which it is a signatory, and allow inspection of its nuclear facilities. Western intelligence officials have little doubt that nuclear installations are under construction at Yongbyon, 60 miles north of the capital, Pyongyang.

yang, and have estimated that North Korea would be capable of producing nuclear weapons by 1995, having completed reprocessing facilities for nuclear fuel by 1993.

The increasingly desperate isolation of North Korea, under severe strain after the withdrawal of economic support from its former socialist partners, and the unpredictability of its communist regime have made its neighbours and the United States stretch diplomatic and economic forms of persuasion to their limits in an attempt to apply pressure on Pyongyang.

The extent of the suspected danger persuaded Mr Cheney, in Seoul earlier this week, to come to an agreement with South Korean defence officials to postpone the second phase of a planned US troop reduction, "until the dangers and uncertainties of the North Korean programme have been thoroughly addressed".

There are signs that North Korea is ready to agree to some form of inspection of its research plant at Yongbyon, if there is simultaneous examination of American nuclear facilities in South Korea.

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Clifford Longley

Ignore the sceptics: it is never too late to pray

Prayers for Terry Waite's safety and release must have laid siege to heaven these last five years. Since the second world war, few results can have been more ardently prayed for, for so long. Millions felt a personal sense of relief this week.

It is not hard to credit that any person in adversity might gain strength from awareness that others were praying for him. Those praying may also feel eased. But these effects have psychological explanations, implying nothing supernatural. Did those who prayed contribute more directly to his release?

The point was briefly and puzzlingly debated in *The Times* last month, starting with an article by Rabbi Daniel Cohn-Sherbok of Kent University, to which, among others, the Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, responded. The rabbi did not see how prayer could induce God to alter the future. As God already knows the future it therefore must be fixed. He knew whether and when Mr Waite would be released even before the first prayer arrived, so to speak, in heaven. Dr Habgood answered that the future was unknown even to God. However, even the archbishop maintained only that prayer could affect the relationship between God and the person praying; he said nothing about any possible effect on a third party, the person prayed for, nor on fourth parties, such as those holding him captive.

It is easy to mock the idea with rationalist objections. Where is the evidence of God's action? If God did intervene, where does that leave free will? If He freed Terry Waite, why did He not prevent his captivity in the first place? If giving Mr Waite his freedom was good, why did God need to be appealed to by humans before acting? These objections and others like them apply to all acts of petitionary prayer, and yet it appears that three-quarters of the population of sceptical, secular Britain admits to saying such prayers at least once a week.

Rational argument, as between the rabbi and the archbishop, is clearly not going to alter the persistence of prayer. It answers a deeper human need. But a rational basis for belief in prayer would be helpful. It would fortify the practice of prayer. It might counter superstition. And although the failure of philosophy to underpin religion may be more to philosophy's discredit than religion's, such a basis would make religion seem more intellectually coherent to the doubtful enquirer.

So can a prayer lead God to intervene in human affairs when He would not otherwise have acted? Defying logical objections, all religions emphatically answer yes. If all such prayers are qualified by some such condition as "if it be Thy will..." as these traditions insist, then the failure to answer a specific request is not, *per se*, a reason for disbelieving in prayer's general efficacy.

Rabbi Cohn-Sherbok's philosophical difficulty is with praying for a specific thing, when he knows that the sequence of events, no matter how complex and invisible the chain of causality, has already begun. The exam results are in the envelope, the black ice is on the road, the tumour lurks. How can they be changed by prayer?

To defuse the logical problem one need not be very profound. If God lives in the eternal present, He hears all prayers simultaneously. Therefore He can appropriate a prayer from next week, and attach it to an event a month ago. Prayers said after the event can be heard before they are spoken and taken into account before the event.

Starting at the unopened envelope, it is still not too late for the candidate to pray for straight As. If God is disposed to grant the prayer, He can yet influence the examiners to set the right questions six months before. To put it the other way round, He already knew about the prayer over the envelope a year before it was uttered, and He acted then to grant it.

If God is not bound by time He is not bound by sequence, and may run causality in reverse. There is no reason why praying for Terry Waite's release must be ineffective simply because the circumstances affecting his release are inalterable. Indeed, there is no reason why Terry Waite's release cannot be prayed for tomorrow, four days after it was achieved. Except that, for the sake of appearances, it had better be called thanksgiving.

A new play about George III's madness opens next week. James LeFanu asks what really killed him

Making medical history

Medicine's great intellectual challenge has always been the art of diagnosis, and when retirement looms and doctors are no longer able to practise their skills on the living, some are tempted to turn their attentions to the famously dead, seeking from contemporary accounts the clues that will make sense of their physical infirmities and causes of death. Mozart and Oscar Wilde have been favourite subjects, as has George III's madness, the subject of an Alan Bennett play opening at the National Theatre next week. The question is whether these speculations are important or little more than a medical parlour game.

The many theories about Mozart's death are contradictory and unconvincing. Until recently it has been generally accepted that his last few months were dogged by ill health, mainly on the authority of his wife Constanza, who later described him during this time as pale, emaciated and losing weight. Much has also been made of his tendency to "fall

into frequent swoons" when composing. In his final days he had a "swelling of the hands and feet and a hindrance to movement", which has been interpreted as either an acute inflammation of the joints or fluid retention. These symptoms have been variously attributed to chronic poisoning, kidney failure, infection of the heart valves, and the very rare syndrome of Henoch-Schoenlein's purpura.

Professor John Jenkins of St George's Hospital demolishes all of these in the *Journal of the Royal College of Physicians* this month. He suspects that Constanza over-dramatised Mozart's symptoms and cites evidence from Mozart's own letters that he had a vigorous appetite and was actually in rather good health, which he would not have been to compose as much as he did in his last year.

Most importantly though,

Professor Jenkins points to the description given by Mozart's own physicians of his final illness as a "heated military fever (ie, a fever with a rash)... this markedly attacked a great many of the inhabitants of Vienna at this time, and for not a few of them it had the same fatal outcome as for Mozart."

It does seem obvious Mozart died from one of the many acute infectious epidemics that raged in Europe in the 18th century, and one wonders why anybody ever suggested otherwise.

The cause of Wilde's death is more interesting. His biographer Richard Ellmann was persuaded by medical experts that he died from syphilis. "It's essential to my conception of Wilde's character and my interpretation of many things in his later life."

It adds to the poignancy of Wilde's fate that his sad last years in Paris were haunted by a

debilitating syphilitic infection of the brain, but the cause of his death was more prosaic. During his incarceration in Reading gaol, Wilde petitioned for parole because he had "almost entirely lost the hearing of his right ear through an infection that had perforated the drum". Despite several operations, his illness persisted, and it seems highly likely that four years later it gave rise to a brain abscess and that this was what killed him. His physician certainly attributed his death to "a significant cerebral disturbance following right ear suppuration of many years standing."

Wilde probably contracted syphilis as a young man in Oxford, but there is nothing to suggest the disease progressed, and his literary output towards the end including the *De Profundis* and the *Ballad of Reading Gaol* shows his intellect to be unimpaired, which is inconsis-

tent with neurosyphilis.

Much the most impressive piece of medical sleuthing remains the late Ida MacAlpine and Richard Hunter's identification of George III's madness as being due to the rare metabolic defect porphyria. The Whig historians of the last century portrayed George III as a king who used bribery and corruption, and whose stupidity led to the loss of the American colonies. Psychoanalysts, on the other hand, have attributed his mental problems to deep sexual frustrations. However, to those who attended the king it was quite clear his bouts of madness were much closer to delirium than insanity.

There must then have been some physical cause for the king's psychosis, which combined with his other symptoms so diligently identified by MacAlpine and Hunter from contemporary accounts - ab-

dominal colic, alteration in the heart beat, pain and weakness of the limbs - and several reports of red discolouration of the king's urine makes a diagnosis of porphyria almost irrefutable.

As his biographer John Brooke observes, this must alter any assessment of the king: "So long as it was believed he suffered from insanity, every aspect of his life was seen as a disturbing mirror. His resolve during the American war was interpreted as inability to face reality, his moral qualities were degraded into vices, his loyalty to his ministers, a wish to govern by corruption."

The insight of MacAlpine and Hunter is exceptional. For the rest it seems fair to say the descriptions provided by contemporary physicians are both more accurate and plausible than the attempts of later medical historians to fashion obscure and subtle diagnoses out of disparate symptoms.

Dr LeFanu's new book, *Health Wise: An Intelligent Guide for the Over 60s*, is published by Pan at £10.99.

Our dear subversive friend

Victoria Glendinning celebrates the lasting appeal of a great chronicler

One can hardly open a paper these days without reading a quotation from Trollope or a reference to one of his characters - usually Melmotte, the crooked financier from *The Way We Live Now*.

At this week's party organised by the Trollope Society to celebrate the author's admission to Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey, John Major drew parallels between himself and Trollope's fictional prime minister, also an ex-Chancellor preoccupied with possible changes in the currency.

As well as bound copies of his hero's novels, Mr Major was presented with Professor N. John Hall's biography, the last and best of three full-length American academic biographies in as many years, which mark a new lease of life for Trollope as the object of critical attention in universities.

It must be said in defence of the common reader that Trollope has got along fine without the imprimatur of academe. When I was beginning my own book about Trollope, I was

roared at by a don: "Is Trollope in the canon?" I didn't know what he was talking about, though I knew an overture truth: that there are a lot of canons - also deans, vicars, rectors, prebendaries, bishops, chaplains and archdeacons - in Trollope.

"The canon", I learned, is the academics' term for their league table of great writers. Trollope is presumably going to be in that now, as well as in the Abbey. But the point about Trollope, who never attended a university and was always something of an outsider, is that it has never mattered a damn whether he is in the canon or not. People have discovered him by osmosis. His novels have been and are read all the time. There has always been a freemasonry of closet Trollope-lovers, not all of them in the Trollope Society.

Lady Park, ex-diplomat and

former principal of Somerville College, Oxford, is not a member, but she tells a good story about being on a train reading *The Small House at Allington* when the man opposite, a stranger, leaned forward and asked her quietly what she really thought of Johnny Farnes. After an intimate discussion of Johnny and his problems, they moved on to talk confidentially about poor Lily and that awful social climber Mr Crosbie. The stranger left the train at the next station, whereupon another man in the carriage remarked to Lady Park with wonder: "How strange, and how nice for you both, to discover that you knew so many of the same people!"

That's exactly how it is, for Trollopeans, and it goes some way towards explaining the runaway success of the Trollope Society. Most literary fan-clubs are genteel, struggling affairs. The Trollope Society, founded only in 1987, has nearly 4,000 members in this country and 700 in America.

Trollope's triumph is that his appeal is not only, and not principally, to card-carrying literati - a truth which can be snobbishly twisted to imply, as Roy Hattersley did in *The Guardian*, that he is "the favourite reading of those members of the middle classes who do not read very much". The society's inauguration in this country was seen to merit an article in *The Financial Times*, and in America there were three columns in *The New Yorker*. The case for his admission into the Abbey has been the subject of a leader in *The Wall Street Journal*.

All human life is present in the society's membership, as in the novels - not only battalions of so-called ordinary people leading so-called ordinary lives (the extraordinariness of which Trollope was so skilled at laying bare), but the great, the good, the bad, the ugly, and so many politicians and men in public



Anthony Trollope: despite his popularity much of his work has been out of print for ages

life that the question is no longer why the Duke of Devonshire and Lords Young, Peyton, Perth, Jenkins, Lever, Weinstock and Norwich, plus Leon Brittan, John Biffen, Roy Hattersley, Alan Beith and the governor of the Bank of England belong to it, but why certain prominent bookish and convivial chaps do not.

The preponderance of male establishment figures, however, may put a lot of people off the Trollope Society. It puts me off, a bit. What would be more

serious would be if they put people off Anthony Trollope and his books as well. Trollope has been hijacked by those beguiled by a traditionally bluff, clubbish, claret-coloured, roast-beef kind of English masculinity. This is not only a bore. It is wrong-headed.

There has always been a closet within the closet, packed with those who love Trollope's subversives and his women, who tend to be stronger and cleverer than their menfolk. In elliptic, needing and amazing

frank remarks, they voice opinions that still need to be heard today. Trollope was both fascinated and frightened by the troublesome women with whom he had such empathy. Mrs Proudie grew out of his fear and his defensive mockery. She is what Mrs Thatcher would have been had Denis been prime minister.

Trollope's fictional prime minister - introverted, austere, too honest for the job - was married to desirable, dynamic Lady Glenora. "They should

have made me Prime Minister, and let him be Chancellor of the Exchequer. I could do a Mansion House dinner to a marvel!" says Lady Glenora. It was Norma Major who joined the Trollope Society at its inception, not her husband. She joined in order to get the books, which are the society's principal justification.

Trollope published 47 novels and five volumes of short stories, as well as travel-books and reams of journalism. There has never been a uniform edition of all the fiction until now. Apart from the Barchester Chronicles and the parliamentary novels, much of his fiction has been out of print for decades. Some has never been reprinted.

Members of the Trollope Society can subscribe to an ambitious publishing programme which aims to have all the novels and stories in print, with their original illustrations, by the end of the century.

At present, 3,000 copies of each title are printed, and the Folio Society, with a parallel programme, prints 3,000 copies of each title. Added to all this, Oxford University Press is completing its own programme of publishing Trollope's oeuvre in the World's Classic series. So, an awful lot of Trollope novels are swirling around.

Trollope spent more than thirty years of his life working full-time for the Post Office. As is well known, he was a moving spirit in the introduction of pillar-boxes. The latest idea of the Trollope Society is to get his face on a stamp to commemorate the 140th anniversary in 1993 of the first English pillar-box, in Carlisle. But the Post Office says it commemorates only 50th anniversaries or multiples of fifty, and that if the society cares to write again around the year 2003 the request will be considered then. *Arx longa vita brevis*.

Victoria Glendinning's Trollope will be published by Hutchinson next year. *The Trollope Society* is at 9a North Street, London SW4 0HN.



...and moreover PHILIP HOWARD

Pop goes the weasel word. That old weasel is still popping up and down the City Road. It is the nom de plume of a gossip column in a contemporary rag. And the weasel survives in common chat and catchphrase, and as children's nursery rhyme, without sounding archaic. It is not extinct, but alive and well and ready for the game. Our own admirably spicily Jonathan Meades, Savonarola of the restaurant table, popped a weasel into his column the other day, with the suggestion that the weasel popped in the funny old song was a cabinetmaker's tool. This seemed distinctly odd.

Up and down the City Road. In and out the Eagle. That's the way the money goes. Pop goes the weasel!

The City Road is a famous London street at the north-east of the old City. The Eagle is a notable boozer in Shepherdess Walk. The words are attributed to W.R. Mandale, classified as a children's song. Musicians think that they were written to the music of an old English dance tune, published in 1853.

It is a peculiarly English catchphrase. The obscure, badly rhyming verse and jingly-jangly tune have fixed it permanently in our national repertoire of woolly clichés. It is remembered as a popular phrase in Cockney and other parts of London, as it was in Cockney colonies at the other side of the world before 1910. But what does it mean? These are still murky waters.

When the song was written, the Eagle was a theatre and pub. The present Eagle Tavern was built at the turn of the century. Those who went in and out of its predecessor regularly tended to be short of the ready, and had to pop or pawn something to keep them in liquids until the end of the week. The crux of the cruxphrase is what is this weasel that they popped.

Partridge suggested that the origin of the phrase was probably erotic, as it is with much slang and catchphrase. But popping the weasel as slang for orgasm is a much later phrase, and must have come from the song, not vice versa.

In 1977, Vernon Noble advanced the ingenious exegesis that the weasel was a tool of the kind used by a carpenter or cabinetmaker or hatter or tailor. The weasel was the nickname for a flatiron, which had a sharp, thin face, similar to that of a weasel. So why would a craftsman pop his main tool for earning a living? Oh well, it was not so much a craftsman's tool as a "domestic commodity" that could be spared to raise beer money. This was the explanation suggested by a curator to the London Museum in a letter to the infant *Independent* magazine. Brilliant, but balderdash.

Museum curators, like writers about slang, tend to come from the middle classes, which have a puritanical horror of pawnshops. The upper and lower orders, when they still existed,

had no such squeamishness. They knew that the obvious thing to pawn is one's coat. A weasel (weasel and stoat coat) to go over a whistle (whistle and flute; a suit). An overcoat was needed only at weekends, for visiting the Eagle and spending Friday's pay. On Monday, before popping one's weasel and then one's bangle (another obscure and obsolescent piece of slang meaning to vomit), it was back to the building site or the House of Lords, and one could pop one's weasel for another week. One of the many good things about slang is that it belongs to everyone, and admits no certainties. But this does seem to me the obvious explanation.

There is an American version of the song:

Every night when I come home, The Monkey's on the table, I take a stick and knock him off And pop goes the weasel.

This must be an Americanisation of the English rhyme, turning it into a nonsense verse to get rid of that alarming eagle, which has peculiar connotations for Americans. An eagle is a ten-dollar bill. The eagle's gonna fly, or do something more fundamental is slang for pay day. But table is not really much better a rhyme for weasel than eagle.

The longevity of the weasel in our common vocabulary is a triumph of vernacular jangle over sociological or literary meaning.

I'm a little teapot

MOVE OVER Maureen Lipman. Mrs Thatcher may soon be starring in a television commercial. The ad agency FCO has approached the former prime minister, dangling a reported six figure sum, to endorse Typhoo Tea as the "Great Britain's tea".

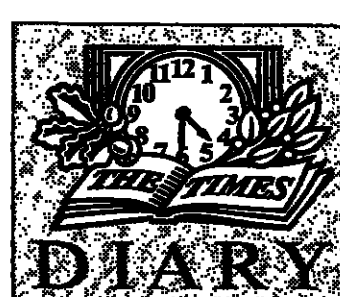
Mrs Thatcher's office has not replied to the request from the company, but the need for funds for the Thatcher Foundation could sway the decision.

Richard Hall, managing director of FCO, says: "We have approached Mrs Thatcher. It would be barmy of us not to include her in our quest for celebrities. She would be wonderful if well directed." To date, however, no one



has volunteered to shoot the commercial.

Hall would not confirm the fee that has been offered, but says: "She will not come cheap." If she does agree, she will be following a well-trodden path. Edward Heath has graced a series of television advertisements for British cheese. One of the first politicians to accept the adman's penny was the late Lord George-Brown, the for-



mer Labour foreign secretary, who promoted Normandy Ferries in two commercials in 1978. However, he feared ending up like Clement Freud, who advertised dog food. When Freud became a Liberal MP, he used to be greeted with cries of "woof, woof" in the Commons. Brown's fears were justified. In the advertisement, he appeared next to a stuffed seagull puppet called Norman D. Seagull. When he returned to the Lords he was greeted with cries of "cheep, cheep" (or was it "cheap, cheap")?

Mrs Thatcher will of course be aware of the risks, particularly, perhaps, that her Typhoo appearances would be compared with those of the PG Tips chimps.

The interview went out on Thursday night on the Geraldine Rivera chat show, a downmarket version of *Wogan*. It was the first time Carol had interviewed her mother on live television. But has graced a series of television advertisements for British cheese. One of the first politicians to accept the adman's penny was the late Lord George-Brown, the for-

essional. I did not do any Mum this or that. We did not argue. We played it straight."

One of the first tasks facing Dr Tom Crossen when he takes up the post of secretary general of the National Society for Clean Air will be to persuade National Power, Britain's largest producer of carbon dioxide, to cut back. He should know. He is currently environment director at National Power.

Wait and listen

PHIL ARCHER'S two-year wait for a hip operation has not only caused a stir in Arnhem, it has also upset West Midlands regional health authority.

Archer is considering a private hospital to beat the queue at Barchester general hospital in *The Archers*. But the health authority interprets this as undermining its campaign to cut waiting lists, and has lodged a protest with the BBC.

Sonia Beasley, a BBC journalist at Pebble Mill, where the series is produced, and also non-executive director of the health authority, says: "There seems to be an extremely negative message coming through." The health authority says there are only isolated black-spots. But one of them, they admit, is the hospital at Redditch, the nearest real equivalent to the fictional Barchester general.

Vow of silence

TERRY WAITE proved almost 30 years ago that he could handle the pressure of long periods of silence. In the 1960s, he was one of the pioneers of a rigorous training programme, group dynamics, which required long periods of silence.

The Very Rev Eric Evans, Dean of St Paul's Cathedral, joined in the sessions. "They were very long periods of absolute quiet. Not

everyone was up to it. I remember one woman couldn't bear the pressure. She stormed out the room screaming. But Terry was always very calm."

Waite's cousin John says: "It was excellent training for the support he gave the other hostages in Lebanon when his kidnappers finally took him out of solitary confinement. John McCarthy remarked how helpful Terry was."

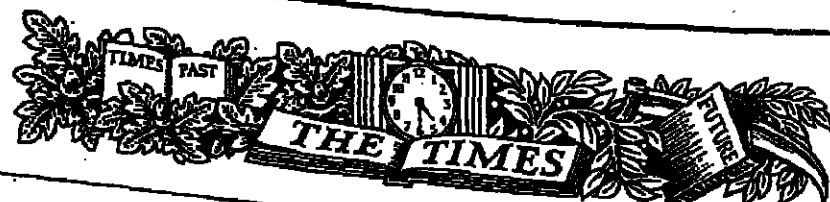
Waite had a novel way of bonding people in the group dynamics sessions. "He would make them roll up newspapers and hit each other on the legs."

A Natural History Museum lavatory is on its way to becoming Loo of the Year for the third year running. The secret of its success so far, says loo cleaner Geraldine Deegan, is the Elvis memorabilia which adorns the walls of the Ladies. A museum spokesman says Deegan was "all shook up" at the prospect of winning again.

Led to water

AFTER asserting its authority over the Commons in a tug-of-war, the House of Lords is about to try to conquer the Commons at swimming on Monday. Which-ever House is faster, the real winners will be children's charities in Northern Ireland, which stand to benefit to the tune of £50,000 from the Speedo contest at the Broadgate Club.

Under the watchful eye of cabinet ministers, Tessa Blackstone and Della O'Callaghan will lead the way for the peers against Tony-mons. The most conspicuous absentee is Paddy Ashdown, who has enthralled friends with tales of his derring-do in the special boat of St Paul's Cathedral, joined in the sessions. "They were very long periods of absolute quiet. Not



OUT OF CONTROL

As he wound up the great Europe debate on Thursday night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer committed a calculated indiscretion. It concerned a central principle of European monetary union, the right of a putative European central bank to set interest rates, without reference to national governments or to a democratic forum of any sort. Mr Lamont confirmed what close observers of the Emu negotiations had long maintained: that if the British government were to join in stage three of Emu, it would have to renounce virtually all its present influence over monetary policy.

Norman Lamont, as Chief Secretary to the Treasury a year ago, delivered a robustly Euro-sceptical lecture to the Bruges Group. He now seems almost resigned to Emu. All the "ifs" in the world cannot disguise the stark choice which Britain will face, if not now, then at the latest by the mid-1990s: between delegating power over economic management to an unaccountable central bank, and exclusion from a monetary system in which Britain is now enmeshed.

Mr Lamont stands by his assurance that the Maastricht treaty will leave Britain "wholly free to reject" such a commitment to a single currency. But despite this ritual reversion to the hypothetical mode, a big concession has been made. As long as the government upheld the case for the European central bank to be accountable to the Council of Ministers, there were sound constitutional grounds for submitting *de jure* to such a bank, in preference to the *de facto* dominion of the Bundesbank. Now Britain has conceded that the German model, enshrined in the draft statute of the central bank, will prevail anyway. Unelected bankers, not elected governments, would control interest rates.

Nor is that all. The governor of the Bank of England would, it is true, have the right to sit on the governing council of the new central bank, but only if Parliament first enshrined the "independence" of the Bank of England in British law. The government of the day would be required to make a solemn undertaking not to seek to persuade the governor to represent British interests.

Moreover, the European central bank would have an executive board, not including the governors of the national central banks. This board would, if the similar example of the Bundesbank is any guide, in

practice determine the day-to-day policy of the bank. Appointments to the board would be made "by common accord", with an eight year, non-renewable term of office. The bank's president would report annually to the Council of Ministers and the Strasbourg assembly, but otherwise be under no obligation to listen to the views of those who appointed him. Only the European Court of Justice could, in the event of gross misconduct or incompetence, sack him.

Finance ministers would, Mr Lamont claims, be able to hold the bank's president to account for its policies in general, and in particular may retain a role in exchange-rate policy. This is his interpretation of the draft statute. It is true that the central bank's external operations would require foreign reserves from member states, though the statute does not leave it open to them to refuse to provide such reserves.

But the bank's statute is also open to the interpretation which the German government prefers: that the central bank must be free of "political interference", and that the only institution to which it should be in some sense "accountable" is not the Council, but the Strasbourg assembly. As German participation is essential, the Germans are likely to gain this point. Accountability to Strasbourg is, for the British, no substitute for accountability to Westminster.

The whole enterprise is thus fraught with risk. An unelected oligarchy of bankers would sooner or later clash with elected politicians — over a deflationary recession, perhaps — as Montagu Norman's Bank of England did with the Labour government in 1931 over the gold standard. The political conflict might well be aggravated by the fact that the central bankers would no longer be "ours". A constitutional impasse over monetary policy could even precipitate the collapse of the Community as a whole.

Mr Lamont has been laudably frank with the nation. But the vision of a centralised European monetary structure now in prospect is unattractive. The brittleness and ruthless centralism of the institutions emerging from the Maastricht process is increasingly worrying — and should be for keen "Europeans" as much as for sceptics. This is all the more reason for the government to ensure that the "opt-out" clause with which they return from Maastricht is cast-iron. Britain may need it.

THE QUOTA FALLACY

Legal quotas for racial and other groups are objectionable in theory and have proved to be unworkable in practice. They offend against fairness and the principle that all men and women are equal before the law. But reversing this American legacy of the 1960s and 1970s is strewn with difficulties, as President George Bush found this week.

Quotas derive from the view that the small representation of blacks and other ethnic minorities in certain types of jobs and university courses can only be overcome by positive discrimination in their favour. This reflects a confusion of equality of opportunity with equality of outcome. Action to secure the former by, for example, additional spending on literacy programmes, can help to ensure that backward groups compete on stronger terms. But quotas go a stage further and distort fair competition on merit by laying down that a certain percentage of places have to be allocated to a particular minority.

The rampant American political correctness movement is the ultimate extension of this philosophy, with its view that unequal results must be the outcome of bias on the part of the dominant class of white middle-class males. In a lunatic extension of the concept, leaders of the California legislature have been considering a bill which would specify that blacks and other minorities would be entitled to a certain minimum percentage not only of places in state universities but also of degrees.

Such preferential programmes have aroused growing resentment over the past two decades. The difficulty has been to define actual discrimination as against poor performance. Before 1989 employers were

liable in the courts if an employment practice had a more adverse impact on one group than another, whether or not there was discriminatory intent. But in its *Wards Cove* decision two years ago, the Supreme Court made it more difficult for workers to sue employers for such practices.

In its new Civil Rights Act, Congress has sought to redress the balance. Once plaintiffs demonstrate that hiring and promotion practices have a disparate impact, employers have to show that they are related to the performance of the job. Mr Bush said he did not want a "quota" bill which would encourage court action on the basis of numbers alone. The compromise was sufficiently ambiguous to require further Supreme Court rulings.

As a young liberal Republican, Mr Bush supported civil rights action in the often hostile environment of Texas in the 1960s. He has stressed his backing for affirmative action programmes in courting moderate blacks sympathetic to his party. But Mr Bush's chances of sweeping the South in next year's presidential elections, as in 1988, depend on the support of whites who feel threatened by such policies. The word "quota" has come to encapsulate their fears.

Quotas have less support in Britain, where they are against the law as being racially or sexually discriminatory. But the philosophy underlying them remains influential on the left. Quotas are an illusory path to advancement. They can cause a backlash of resentment among other groups. By shifting the blame for poor performance they discourage personal initiative. They are bad for everybody and President Bush is right to fight them.

CALLED TO THE BAR

Independent television broadcast a portrayal this week of an event that would usually be hidden behind more curtains of official secrecy than a nuclear bomb. Even so, for fear of the 1981 Contempt of Court Act, the event had to be faked. It was a discussion among 12 average men and women, typical of an English jury, as they considered their verdict.

The 1981 Contempt of Court Act absolutely prohibits anybody talking to jury members about what went on in a juryroom, even for reasons of disinterested research. So Granada television had to assemble a shadow jury. It attended the public hearings of the trial selected, heard everything the real jury heard, then withdrew when the real jury withdrew, to consider its own verdict. Granada did this five times, and in four out of five, the verdicts matched.

The question the programme never asked, however, was whether the faking was real enough. There is much more to the jury experience than sitting in court. There is the endless filing in and filing out, and the exposure to an unfamiliar pecking order of deference with its scraping and bowing, its "M'lud" and "if it may please". There is above all the common jury-in-waiting experience of being herded about the courthouses, told nothing, starved of tea and comfort, and treated like a naughty child. To what extent was the mood of the fake jury well fed and comfortably housed, paid at

Granada rates, with cars to fetch and carry) typical of the irritable temper of the real one that it was supposed to be shadowing?

That is one possible flaw in the research. There may be others. American legal circles are currently preoccupied with the distorting impact of television cameras on a jury, as prospective jurors in the William Kennedy Smith case are publicly grilled. Some, according to American lawyers, are enjoying giving a "performance".

Granada's shadow jury was also on camera. From its recorded deliberations, lawyers expected to learn something of the behaviour of real juries — including the revelation that not every member of the public automatically believes everything a policeman says. "If you verbally abuse a policeman and he doesn't get respect off you, then he will get his own back," was one shadow juror's explanation of a doubtful piece of police evidence. Had he not been on camera but in a real jury room, maybe he would have been even more forthright.

There is one good way to find out. As a correspondent to *The Times* pointed out after the programme, across the Irish Sea they have courts much like Britain's, with juries likewise, but no Contempt of Court Act to get in the way of honest research. Offer to buy an Irish juror a glass or two in the bars round the courthouse, and the human insights of the juryroom flow freely.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

Britain at Maastricht summit: the debate gathers pace

From Mr David Blunkett, MP for Sheffield Brightside (Labour)

Sir, The two-day debate in the House of Commons this week (reports, November 22, etc) has revealed some of the opportunities and dangers which exist in closer integration within the European Community.

However, one of the areas which has received less attention than the controversy surrounding the single currency and the loss of sovereignty from the Westminster Parliament is the issue of decentralisation and devolution to bring decision-making closer to the people.

This question of "subsidiarity" is crucial in any debate about what is meant by federalism. Yet in this country we address the issue as though we are talking merely in terms of a national parliament versus greater power to the Commission or the European Parliament.

As someone who has long been a sceptic about the enthusiasm for greater economic integration, I do share a commitment to the idea of "federalism" in its truest sense: namely, strengthening the power of local and regional government, combined with a new definition of the role of Parliament at Westminster.

Only with an understanding of what is rightly to be seen as pan-European together with matters appropriately dealt with nationally, regionally and locally can we retain any faith in the future well-being of the democratic process.

The worst of both worlds would be to continue the denigration of local government in Britain, to reject devolution, and yet to see powers move outside our national boundaries. The disillusionment which would follow the undermining of confidence in the ability of the electoral process to secure peaceful change and the bewilderment felt by an already confused electorate in terms of where power really lies, ought to concern us all.

These are substantial issues which are only just beginning to be aired and which are essential to a democratic society. It is important that this debate takes place in a climate where we can address fundamental questions openly, rather than the petty politics which so often dominate the political agenda.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID BLUNKETT,
House of Commons,
November 22.

From Mr Brian Crozier

Sir, The outcry against a single European currency is puzzling. It would (will?) make travelling much easier: no more hurried reference to pocket calculators, no more middlemen's high percentage profits.

More seriously, the prospect of generalised zero inflation under a

single currency and under an autonomous central bank, responsible only to an elected European Parliament, is surely enticing. After all, the Bank of England, granted its monopoly of note issue in 1709, was not nationalised until 1946 under the third Labour government.

The Conservative taste for privatisation, mysteriously, stopped at the majestic portals in Threadneedle Street. Telephones, gas and water, yes; but not the Bank. Why ever not? Do our elected governments dread the loss of that handy device, the pre-election bonus Budget, so useful for winning back alienated voters?

Actually, privatisation is not the issue, but independence is. What revolts citizens is the irresponsible power of the unelected bureaucrats in Brussels, telling us what a bus is and a carrot too, and how many centuries constitute a bottle of Scotch. All Europeans would welcome a responsibly and impartially governed central bank where an ecu (if that is to be its name) would be worth the same in 2001 as in 1991.

Yours very truly,
BRIAN CROZIER,
303 The Linden Hall,
162-168 Regent Street, W1,
November 21.

From Sir Geoffrey Finsberg, MP for Hampstead and Highgate (Conservative)

Sir, I am glad to reassure Sir Geoffrey Johnson-Smith and Sir Patrick Duffy (letter, November 20) on the issue of European defence and North America.

The Brussels treaty of 1954 makes it clear that only the Western European Union is competent to advise on European defence issues. Accordingly, the Union's presidential committee has given its advice to the Union's ministerial council and to the forthcoming inter-governmental conference at Maastricht on the future structure of European defence. We have stated, without opposition, that the EUU must be the bridge between Nato and the Community, and that the Community should not control defence.

The EUU's parliamentary assembly comprises members from nine national parliaments, including the United Kingdom, France and Germany. Their strong endorsement of the policy which I have stated is crystal clear.

The Union has twice proved its worth in out-of-area activity — the Iran/Iraq conflict and the Gulf war — and should therefore be used for the foreseeable future in this context.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY FINSEBERG
(Leader, UK delegation to the Western European Union),
House of Commons,
November 20.

Care of disabled

From the Director of the Greater London Association of Disabled People

Sir, If community care is to live up to its name it must be allowed to develop far beyond its current limited scope. It must address the whole infrastructure necessary for disabled people to achieve full integration into the community.

This infrastructure includes services like the taxi-card scheme referred to by Mrs Tomalin of Camden (November 13) and Mrs Woolley of Greenwich (November 18). Without such a service disabled people are excluded from any meaningful social contact or activity. Even a trip to the shops can become an insurmountable obstacle.

Yet, with the prospect of community care increasing the number of people who need it, the scheme is being severely cut back in most areas of London. All but six of the boroughs operating it have imposed limits on the number of trips available and/or the number of people allowed to use it. In some

boroughs people are being restricted to just two return trips a month.

Housing, another crucial element of community care, is also being neglected by the authorities. The number of wheelchair-accessible homes being built is declining — Department of Environment figures for England show that only 723 accessible homes were built in 1990, compared with 9,000 in 1979. Anyone wishing to adapt their home now faces stringent means-testing before they can obtain a local authority grant, leaving all but the very poorest to pay for expensive alterations or have their disability compounded by unsuitable accommodation.

Unless such issues are addressed in time for the implementation of community care, the change for many disabled people is going to be little more than the exchange of one set of four walls for another.

Yours sincerely,
FRANCES HASLER, Director,
Greater London Association of Disabled People,
336 Brixton Road, SW9,
November 19.

Music makers

From the Chief Executive of the Incorporated Society of Musicians

Sir, Your leader (November 15) rightly deplores the erosion of instrumental music teaching in schools. Amateurs undoubtedly have a vital part to play in music and music-making and my organisation, which is the UK's professional association for musicians, acknowledged the importance of their role earlier this year, by making it easier for them to join us as associate members.

By the same token, we would never assume that it is best for music-lovers to be passive enthusiasts, as your leader seems to imply. Professionals who teach, or who work with amateurs, do so not just to earn their living, but to impart their knowledge and techniques, and to help others enrich the nation's cultural and artistic life actively in their turn.

Consequently, the profession believes that the experience of playing a musical instrument is an indispensable element of a musical education. That is why we have been in the forefront of the battle to maintain the quality and diversity of instrumental teaching in schools, at a time when local authority finances have been under great pressure, and when local education authorities have been looking for soft targets to cut.

Learning and making music, by as many people as want to, is a basic ingredient of a lively culture; but the need to aim for the best possible quality must not be overlooked.

Weekend Money letters, page 28

From Professor L. S. Pressnell

Sir, You report M Jacques Delors (late edition, November 21) as saying that "There is no example of a grouping of nations that has survived on the basis of inter-governmental co-operation". He should be reminded of the British Commonwealth of Nations, with a formalised status a quarter of a century older, and an informal one much older, than the Treaty of Rome (and for that matter than the Fifth French Republic). It was the form of international association most highly regarded by both Labour's post-war foreign secretary, Ernest Bevin, and Sir Winston Churchill.

It is piquant to recall documents in our public records, which are either accurate or a very high level spoof. They note approaches from the unstable French governments of the mid-1950s, hesitant over the then-proposed common market, about joining the Commonwealth. The French side thought that there "need be no difficulty over France accepting the Headship of Her Majesty", and shrewdly contemplated "common citizenship" arrangements on the Irish basis.

Yours sincerely,
L. S. PRESSNELL,
Boundary House, St Stephen's Hill,
Canterbury, Kent,
November 21.

From Mr Tony Radevsky

Sir, Those like Mrs Thatcher who rely on the traditional strength of our parliamentary institutions to resist greater unity with our European neighbours have a serious credibility problem. Britain does not have a form of proportional representation to elect its lower house. This government, like all its predecessors, has insisted on retaining the "elective dictatorship" model. Hence the regularity of minority administrations with a substantial overall majority of MPs.

We are the only European country which has an upper house comprised almost entirely of hereditary peers and political appointees. In addition, the workings of government are shrouded in too much secrecy, with continuing resistance to a freedom of information act. Any move closer to nations which do not share these problems should be welcomed rather than rebuffed.

Yours faithfully,
TONY RADEVSKY,
1 Temple Gardens, Temple, EC4.

From Mr Mark Rittner

Sir, Following its rejection of closer European co-operation (report, November 19) it is interesting to note that, as in 1933, Oxford is still the home of lost causes.

Yours faithfully,
MARK RITTNER,
40 Canonbury Park South, N1.

Nothing to shout about

From Mrs Judith D. A. Rose

Sir, Had your reporter, Tim Jones ("Marlow up in arms over a shamrock sprig", November 18), been present at last Saturday's first round FA Cup tie between Marlow and West Bromwich Albion, I am sure he would not have described my fellow townsfolk as "geniell".

However, more to the point, I and I am sure many Marlovians would agree with me, feel that the town council do themselves no credit with their bickering and that they could with advantage discuss more important matters than a shamrock sprig in a swan's mouth.

I am, Sir, yours etc.,
JUDITH D. A. ROSE,
1 Davis Close,
Marlow, Buckinghamshire.

Burning of books

From Mr Allen Levy

Sir, I agree with Bernard Levin ("Our bright spark too many", November 11) that taste might have been better served in the *Burning Books* programme on Channel Four by a symbolic (or real, for that matter) pulping rather than burning.

However, the roots of the meretricious are shallow in whatever area of the creative world is surveyed. In Mr Levin's world books may have stemmed from a precious source; but attendance at a marketing session of some publishers might alter his views on the universal immortality of all "manufactured books".

Yours faithfully,
ALLEN LEVY (Publishing Director),
New Cavendish Books,
3 Denbigh Road, W11.

The right chord

From Mrs Barbara Martin

Sir, As a one-time village church organist, barely able to struggle through "All things bright and beautiful" and never a foot on the pedals, I am charmed by the suggestion of the Secretary and Chief Executive of the Royal School of Church Music (letter, November 22) that Bach's *Toccata and Fugue in D minor*, said to be Terry Waite's favourite piece of organ music, should fill every church in the land on Sunday morning with its glorious sound to celebrate his release from captivity.

O, would that it were possible! Yours faithfully,
BARBARA MARTIN,
The Old Cottage, Bury Green,
Little Hadham, Hertfordshire,
November 22.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.

Sunday schools and the Church

From the Bishop of Guildford

Sir, Your leader ("Schooling the Church", November 18) alleges that the Church of England Sunday school has become a playground or merged into the family service. My experience as a bishop and as chairman of the General Synod's board of education leads me to a different conclusion. This diocese alone has 7,000 children in its Sunday schools as well as others in mid-week activities.

You go on to say that since 1944 the Church of England has relied on state schools to teach religious education. Such a statement ignores the work of church voluntary schools and is dismissive of RE in county schools. A survey of Church of England secondary-aided schools in 1989 showed that 5 per cent of curriculum time was given to RE and virtually all those teaching RE were properly qualified.

In county schools the position is undoubtedly less satisfactory, but it is not to be treated with contempt. There are many teachers struggling to uphold standards in RE, which is often squeezed because it is part of the basic but not of the national curriculum.

Undoubtedly the Church needs to do more to ensure that young people know the basics of Christian faith and life, because too many are ignorant of the religious traditions which have shaped and inspired the nation. But we do not start from a position of gathering disaster, nor look to the future with dreamy hopes. In our recent debates we had the guts to face the facts in public and the courage to find ways to move ahead.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL GUILDFORD,
Willow Grange, Woking Road,
Guildford, Surrey,
November 21.

From Mr G. R. Nicholas

Sir, Your leader rightly points to the failure of the Church of England to teach the faith, the catechism and scripture; but your conclusion that unless the Church trains a new generation of churchgoers it will go out of business is, in my experience, ill-founded.

Many churches are regularly bursting at the seams, precisely because we as a congregation are no longer required to approach the difficulties of those very issues. There is no focus, no penitence, no dignity, no reverence. We are asked to ask our neighbour's name and to shake his or her hand, and ladies on the chancel step urge us to move our bodies for Jesus. It is another coffee morning, another "community event".

To interrupt the Book of Common Prayer's Proper Preface, after "Therefore with Angels and Archangels, and with all the company of heaven", with "There, ladies and gentlemen, isn't that a wonderful idea?" neatly destroys the power of the mystical.

Church-goers need no longer require any effort; everything can be reduced to bland pap. We seem to be going to church in larger numbers because the clergy tell us that to be a child of God means that we need never grow up.

Yours faithfully,
G. R. NICHOLAS,
Oliver House, Oliver's Lane,
Malmesbury, Wiltshire,
November 18.

From Mrs Mary Shorten

Sir, Surely no one would wish to return to teaching scripture "by rote in dusty rooms". The church at which I am a Sunday school teacher is one of many Anglican churches in this area that have very up-to-date teaching methods in their Sunday schools, exploring and making full use of what is available from various organisations. They are eager to help the children understand a church service.

I agree that we have to compete with football, gymnastics, TV and, of course, parents who want to stay in bed on a Sunday morning. But this gives us an even greater challenge to present our faith as exciting, fun and something worth coming to hear more about. Above all, we strive to plant the seed of a Christian belief and way of life, rather than a catechism and a doctrine.

Yours faithfully,
MARY SHORTEN,
38 Archery Square,
Walmer, Deal, Kent,
November 18.

From Mr R. G. Osmond

Sir, It might be more realistic to urge all church organisers to practise Bach's *Toccata and Fugue in D minor* until they are able to play it. This might, of course, defer performance until some subsequent anniversary, or even indefinitely, as in the case of

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD OSMOND,
The Naval Club, 38 Hill Street, W1,
November 22 (St Cecilia's Day).

From Mrs Susan M. Bartholomew

Sir, Out of profound respect for Terry Waite, the organist at St Christopher's Church, Winfrith Newburgh, will not be attempting Bach's *Toccata and Fugue in D minor* this Sunday.

Yours faithfully,
SUSAN M. BARTHOLOMEW
(Reluctant organist),
The Glebe House,
Winfrith Newburgh,
Dorchester, Dorset,
November 22.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

November 22: The Queen was represented by the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, Lord in Waiting, at the Memorial Service for Sir Peter Garrahan, formerly Her Majesty's Ambassador to the Netherlands, which was held in the Chapel of St Michael and St George in St Paul's Cathedral.

The Prince Edward today visited Manchester where His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Greater Manchester (Colonel John Timmins).

His Royal Highness attended a lunch in support of the Royal Children's Hospital Accident and Emergency Department and the Macmillan Fund for Cancer Relief North West Area at the Hotel Piccadilly and was received by the Chairman of the lunch, Mr Bert Raphael.

This afternoon The Prince Edward visited the Booth Hall Children's Hospital, Blackley, and opened the Accident and Emergency Department, the Department of Oral Surgery and Orthodontics and the Frank Robinson Clinic.

His Royal Highness, Patron, this evening attended The Royal Exchange Theatre Company's Gala Performance of *Medea* and afterwards attended a supper with the Company. The Prince Edward was received by Mr Alex Bernstein, Chairman.

Lieutenant Colonel Sean O'Dwyer was in attendance.

This morning the Princess Royal, Chancellor, University of London, opened the Language Centre and Bloomsbury Computer Centre, University of London, Gower Street.

In the afternoon, Her Royal

Highness, Patron, SENSE, the National Deaf-Blind and Rubella Association, attended a presentation of Certificates to the Council for the Advancement of Communication with Deaf People, Chelsea Town Hall, King's Road, London.

Mrs Charles Ritchie was in attendance.

The Princess Royal attended the HMV Britannia Reunion Dinner at The Guildhall, Portsmouth and was received by the Flag Officer Royal Yachts (Rear Admiral Robert Woodward).

The Countess of Lichfield was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE November 22: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Air Chief Marshal, Women's Royal Air Force, this afternoon visited Royal Air Force College Cranwell to celebrate Her Royal Highness's forthcoming nineteenth birthday.

Mrs Michael Harvey was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief of the Gloucestershire Regiment, today visited the 1st Battalion at Lydd Camp and Hythe Ranges, Kent. Major Nicholas Barne was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE ST JAMES'S PALACE November 22: The Duke of Kent, Colonel-in-Chief of the Devonshire and Dorset Regiment, this evening attended the Officers' Association Dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, London, SW1.

Captain the Hon Tom Coke was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent this evening visited the Roy Peley exhibition at the Century Galleries, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

Dinners

Staffordshire Lieutenant

The Deputy Lieutenants of Staffordshire entertained Sir Arthur Bryan, Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, at dinner last night at the County Buildings, Stafford. Colonel F.W. James, Vice-Lord Lieutenant, presided.

Scottish branch held last night at the Holiday Inn, Glasgow. Mr Alasdair Duncan, chairman of the branch, was host and Mr Allan Stewart, Minister for Industry and Local Government at the Scottish Office, also spoke.

Watt Club Lord Thomson of Monifieth, retiring Chancellor of Heriot-Watt University, was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Watt Club in London held last night at the R.F. Club. Mr Derek Sims presided. Professor A.G.J. MacFarlane, principal and vice-chancellor of the university, and Professor B.G. Gowenlock, president of the club, also spoke. Among others present were:

Sir Donald Barron, Sir Peter Barendse, Sir Maurice Hodgson, Sir George Young, Sir Samuel Brittan, Dr George Williams and Mr Dennis Strachan.

RAF Strike Command A ladies guest night dinner was held last night at RAF High Wycombe to dine out Squadron Leader Dunning on his retirement from the RAF. He was received by Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Graydon, Commander-in-Chief, Headquarters RAF Strike Command, Group Captain C.A. Bolton presided.

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OBITUARIES

JOHN BECKETT

John Michael Beckett, former chairman and chief executive of Woolworth Holdings, died on November 15 aged 62. He was born on June 22, 1929.

JOHN Beckett demonstrated his all-round management ability by turning British Sugar into a major force in this country's food manufacturing industry, and then by playing a pivotal role in the transformation of Woolworth Holdings - the retailing group now known as Kingfisher.

Determination and self-confidence were the two qualities which enabled him to overcome considerable obstacles in these two very different industries. To that extent, Beckett took a significant part in reinvigorating previously moribund commercial organisations.

Beckett's brother, Sir Terence, was director general of the Confederation of British Industry from 1980 to 1987. Their father, Horace Beckett, was a minor civil servant. John Beckett was educated at Wolverhampton Grammar School and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he read law. Between school and university he completed National Service in the Royal Artillery. After Oxford Beckett was called to the Bar in Gray's Inn, but lacked the financial backing or the connections to make a career as a barrister. Instead, in 1955 he joined Tootal, the textile manufacturer.

Three years later he moved to Tarmac, the road-building company where he was a director from 1963 to 1975. At Tarmac he was involved in the construction of one of the first sections of motorway in Britain, the Preston by-pass.

He was also instrumental in a large-scale rationalisation of the UK quarrying industry. British Sugar, meanwhile, was effective, an arm of government, assisting in the sugar beet industry, in the shadow of Tate & Lyle, the



cane sugar producer. Although it was a public company, the state owned 36 per cent of British Sugar's shares and both its raw material and selling prices were controlled by Whitehall. However, this state of affairs ended when the UK joined the European Community in 1973. British Sugar's protected status effectively vanished and the Ministry of Agriculture realised that the company had to have commercial leadership.

Beckett was brought in as chief executive in 1975 and installed a management team from the private sector. He instituted an investment programme which succeeded in making the company Europe's lowest-cost sugar producer. With this ammunition, he negotiated bulk deals with food manufacturers and supermarkets which gave British Sugar 55 per cent of the market.

When the Conservative party was returned to power in 1979, Beckett realised that the new government's commitment to privatisation presented him with an opportunity and a threat. The opportunity was to break free of officialdom. He tried to persuade the incoming Minister of Agriculture, Peter Walker, to sell the government's holding in British Sugar. Before this could be achieved, however, the threat materialised. S & W Berisford acquired a 10 per cent stake

through a dawn raid and mounted a takeover bid. When this eventually succeeded in 1982, Beckett left the company.

But at that time a group of City institutions, led by Charterhouse Bank and Prudential Corporation, was seeking finance to buy the British end of the ailing Woolworth variety store chain from its American majority owner. Beckett agreed to be chairman and chief executive, and his unshakable self-confidence was instrumental in persuading wavering institutions to put up £130 million of equity, backed by £180 million of loans. The previous management had recently bought B&Q, the do-it-yourself chain. That provided the cash flow to allow Beckett and his team to cut Woolworth's swollen stocks and institute some basic controls. Two years later, Beckett added Comet, the refrigerator and washing machine retailer, to the mix, further reducing the group's dependence on the old Woolworth trading formula.

By the end of 1985 the profits were beginning to expand, indicating that the essential early task of reorganisation was virtually complete. His successors were immediately confronted by a hostile takeover bid from Dixons Group, but that was thwarted and the renamed Kingfisher group is now valued on the stock market at £2.5 billion.

Beckett retired, as he had always wanted to, at the age of 56. His firm will make him dogmatic in argument, but he showed great personal kindness and absolute integrity. He retired to the Isle of Man which he had always loved. He was a keen bird watcher, but also used his retirement to travel widely. On one occasion he drove from Mexico to Massachusetts.

Beckett leaves his widow, Joan, and five daughters.

JACK STAMPS

John David "Jack" Stamps, Derby County footballer, died on November 10 aged 72. He was born on December 2, 1919.

A GIANT of a man, Jack Stamps will be remembered primarily for his performance in the first post-war FA Cup final in 1946. After bursting between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs P.B. King, of Saanen, Switzerland.

Mr M.H. Lewishin and Miss S.A. Collins The engagement is announced between John Christopher, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J.J. Troy, of Treberthick, Cornwall, and Margaret Ann, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J.F. Stirling, of Exeter.

Mr P.N. Walton and Miss A.E. Greany The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Dr and Mrs E.W. Walton, of Norton, Stockton-on-Tees, and Alison, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel, retd, and Mrs J.M. Greany, of Winchester, Hampshire.

Mr S.R.C. Kneebill and Miss L.E. Elcombe The engagement is announced between William Francis, eldest son of the late Mr William Macaulay and of the Hon Mrs Macaulay, of Blessington, Wicklow, and Nicola Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs E.D. Thompson, of Shamley Green, Surrey.

Mr R.J. Edge and Miss L.A. Pope Mr Robert James Edge, son of Mr and Mrs John W. Edge, of Ottawa, Canada, and Miss Fenella Jane Pope, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Pope, of Homer, Mich. will be married on November 23, 1991, at St. Michael's, London, Ontario, Canada.

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than he was sometimes given credit for. His Cup record suggests that he was a man for the big occasion.

Stamps was born near Rotham and worked briefly as a miner before joining Mansfield Town in October 1937. Mansfield released him at the end of the season and he joined New Brighton on a free transfer. He was there only five months, Derby signing him for £1,500 in January

1939. When the war ended, the signing of Carter and Doherty, two of the greatest ever British players, to play with Sammy Crooks (Stanley Matthews's great pre-war rival for the England position) and Dally Duncan gave Stamps a formidable forward line to lead on his return and he relished the opportunity given. He scored nine goals in eight Cup matches that first post-war season, including an audacious back heel in the semi-final replay against Birmingham.

That goal was put into the shade by his display in the final against Charlton. Wembley bore witness to Stamps's powerful shooting as he burst the ball five minutes from the end of normal time, but it was his contribution in extra time which decided the game. A surge down the left provided a goal for Doherty to put Derby ahead, and Stamps then made sure with two more goals.

There had, however, been dissension on the way to Wembley, the players even threatening not to play in the

final in a dispute over tickets allocated to their wives, and the souring of the atmosphere led to Doherty leaving within a year. Carter followed two years later, but Stamps stayed and, with Steel and Morris arriving, the team maintained their position as one of the leading clubs into the early Fifties.

Then the decline coincided with Stamps's own. In 1953 he moved briefly to Shrewsbury and then to Burton Albion, initially as a player, and then subsequently becoming player-coach and, for a time, manager.

When Burton terminated his contract, he retained his links with the game by going back to watch his great love, Derby County. Not even failing eyesight - he was blind for the last 20 years of his life - kept him away. A much loved figure at the Baseball Ground, he played an important part in former players' functions, and was made an honorary vice-president of the club in 1983.

Mr S.G. Snell and Miss A.C. Berisford The engagement is announced between John Christopher, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J.J. Troy, of Treberthick, Cornwall, and Margaret Ann, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J.F. Stirling, of Exeter.

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MORT SHUMAN

Mort Shuman, American songwriter and singer, died of cancer in London on November 3 aged 52. He was born in New York on November 12, 1938.

"SAVE the Last Dance for Me," was probably Mort Shuman's biggest single success but his considerable output ranged in style from teenbeat hits such as "Sweets for my Sweet" to powerful English language adaptations of the dramatic images of Jacques Brel's "Madeleine" and "If You Go Away."

Together with his partner Doc Pomus, who died in March, Shuman wrote some of the more enduring pop songs of the Sixties, a few of which have become almost signature tunes for the period. The first, written in 1959, was "A Teenager in Love," which became a top-five hit, sung by Dion & the Belmonts in America and Marty Wilde in Britain. This was followed by "Sweets for My Sweet" (sung in Britain by The Searchers) and "Can't Get Used to Losing You," which was written for Andy Williams. Shuman also worked with other partners, writing with Phil Spector "Here Comes the Night" for Ben E. King.

When the Beatles and other British groups began changing the popular music landscape Shuman crossed the Atlantic, writing "Sha-La-La-Lee" for the Small Faces, "Here I Go Again" for the Hollies, "What Good Am I" for Cilla Black and "Little Children" for Billy J. Kramer.

Mortimer Shuman had a formidable presence: 6ft 4ins tall and powerfully built with a shock of curly hair. He was born in Brooklyn shortly after his parents arrived in America from Eastern Europe. After being expelled from the City College of New York for making too much noise in the piano lounge, he said - he quickly found work at the headquarters of the music publishing company Aberbach where he teamed up with Doc Pomus. The pair wrote many of their songs to order and became adept at providing fully refined black rhythm and blues music for a white audience. Their output included four songs for Ray Charles including "No One" and three for Ben E. King and The Drifters, most notably "Save the Last Dance for Me". Shuman also wrote or co-wrote 24 songs for Elvis Presley including "Little Sister", "A Mess of Blues", "Surrender", and "Viva Las Vegas".

In the late 1960s Shuman travelled extensively, seeking musical inspiration in Mexico and Israel, and living for one half of the year in Paris and the other in London. It was in Paris that he met Jacques Brel, unrecalled songs including the last one he wrote with Doc Pomus.

Shuman believed that even in the world of pop music the public wanted songs with words that meant something and he crafted his own work with that aim. At the time of his death he was in the process of developing a new stage musical based upon the Pomus/Shuman songbook, entitled *Save the Last Dance for Me*.

Mort Shuman won 21 musical awards, his songs sold more than 30 million records and in September, together with Doc Pomus, he was elected into America's Songwriters' Hall of Fame. He is survived by his wife and four daughters.

the Belgian-born singer-songwriter whose dramatic songs, with their harsh images and story-lines involving death and war, sailors and whores, were little known in the English-speaking world.

Shuman became a devoted friend and admirer of Brel and in the process became determined to bring the Belgian's poetic lyrics to Anglo-Saxon audiences. In collaboration with the playwright Eric Blau, Shuman translated and adapted Brel's impassioned verses, capturing their sardonic nuances and dramatic rhythms in an off-Broadway show called *Jacques Brel is Alive and Well and Living in Paris*. Shuman also made his stage debut as one of the four-strong cast in the production which ran for seven years and attracted a cult following. Although it was never staged in Britain, the show later toured the US, Canada, South Africa and Australia and remains a staple of American theatre circuits.

For 15 years Shuman lived mostly in Paris, establishing himself professionally as a performer and composer with a series of hit songs for performers such as Johnny Hallyday and Eddy Mitchell and 15 film scores. He also wrote and performed a one-man show which was staged in London as well as Paris. In 1986 he moved to London where, last year, he recorded a new album of 11 previously



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DONALD HOUSTON

Peter Laws writes:

FURTHER to your admirable obituary for the late Donald Houston, the school log-book of the Woodard School of St Clare in Penzance records that "on Friday 31st January, 1941, the Oxford Company of the Pilgrim Players, president John Gielgud, visited the

school and played Noel Martin's comedy for Christmas *The Holly and the Ivy*. The cast autographed the log-book - "Meredith Edwards, Marguerite Van der Burgh, Ruth Ward, John Trevor and Donald Houston." The school greatly enjoyed the play, Houston then being just past his 17th birthday.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R.J. Edge and Miss L.A. Pope Mr Robert James Edge, son of Mr and Mrs John W. Edge, of Ottawa, Canada, and Miss Fenella Jane Pope, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Pope, of Homer, Mich. will be married on November 23, 1991, at St. Michael's, London, Ontario, Canada.

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Anniversaries

TODAY: BIRTHS: Franklin Pierce, 14th president of the USA 1835-57, Hillsborough, New Hampshire, 1804; James Thomson, poet, author of *The City of Dreadful Night*, Glasgow, 1834; Manuel de Falla, composer, Cadix, 1876; Boris Karloff, actor, London, 1887.

DEATHS: Perkin Warbeck, pretender to the throne, executed, London, 1499; Thomas Tallis, organist and composer, London, 1585; Richard Hakluyt, geographer, London, 1616; William Bentinck, 1st Earl of Portland, statesman, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, 1709; Sir Roger Newdigate, antiquary, Arbury, Warwickshire, 1806; Friedrich von Struve, astronomer, St. Petersburg, 1844; Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, dramatist, London, 1934; André Malraux, writer and statesman, Paris, 1976.

TOMORROW: BIRTHS: Baruch Spinoza, philosopher, Amsterdam, 1632; Laurence Sterne, novelist, Clonmel, Co Tipperary, 1713; John Bacon, sculptor, London, 1740; Zachary Taylor, 12th president of the USA 1849-50, Monticello, Gordonsville, Virginia, 1784; Grace Darling, heroine of the Forfarshire wreck, Bamborough, Northumberland, 1815; Frances Burnett, novelist and dramatist, Manchester, 1849; Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, painter, Albi, France, 1864; Herbert Sutcliffe, England and Yorkshire cricketer, Pudsey, Yorkshire, 1894.

DEATHS: John Knox, Protestant reformer, Edinburgh, 1572; William Lamb, 2nd Viscount Melbourne, prime minister 1834, 1835-41, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, 1848; Sir Henry Havelock, general, Lucknow, India, 1857; Robert Erskine Childers, Irish nationalist and writer, executed, Dublin, 1922; Georges Clemenceau, premier of France 1917-20, Paris, 1929; Abel Tasman, discoverer of Van Diemen's land, 1642, renamed Tasmania, 1853.

St Godric's College Old Students' Association St Godric's College Old Students' Association Reunion will take place at The

BBC 1

- 7.25 News and weather
 7.30 **Opposites Attract**. Derek Griffiths with the tenth of his 15-part nature series. This week he investigates animals' habitats (s) 7.50 **The Jetsons**. Cartoon adventures of a space age family (r) 8.15 **Chucklevision**. The Chuckle brothers become carpet layers (s)
 8.35 **Dungeons and Dragons**. Animated adventure series
 9.00 **Going Live!** presented by Sarah Greene and Phillip Schofield. The entertainment magazine for young people includes features singer Diana Ross. *Children in Need* host Sue Cook and leading ballerina Doreen Russell. Plus Emma Forbes with cocky hints and Jonathan Porritt reporting on an environmental issue (s) 12.12 **Weather**
 12.15 **Grandstand** introduced by Steve Rider. The line-up (subject to alteration): 12.20 and 1.00 Football: a review of the FA cup first round matches and this week's games in the European championship; 12.40, 1.10 and 1.40 **Racing from Newbury**; 12.55 **News**; 1.25 and 2.00 **Snooker**: sixth round action in the UK professional championship from the Guild Hall, Preston; 2.50 and 3.50 **Rugby League**: coverage of the second round Regal Trophy match between Hull and Leeds; 3.40 Football half-times; 4.35 **Final Score**
 5.00 News and weather
 5.10 **Regional news and sport**. Wales (until 5.45) Wales on Saturday
 5.15 **One to Win**. Andrew O'Connor introduces three more contestants hoping to win a luxury holiday in the *trivia quiz*. (Ceefax) (s)
 5.45 **Only Fools and Horses**. Del sees a way of making money when Rodney makes a bet that he can't find a glamorous girl to take to a pub social. David Jason and Nicholas Lyndhurst star in John Sullivan's sublime comedy of south London wheeler-dealing (Ceefax) (r)



"Gotcha Oscar": Henry Cooper with Noel Edmonds (6.15pm)

- 6.15 **Noel's House Party**. Noel Edmonds is the host for a new fun and games show. His guests are Ronnie Corbett, Henry Cooper, *Birds of a Feather* stars Pauline Quirke and Linda Robson, Keith Chegwin and *EastEnders* Susan Tully and Letitia Dean (s)
 7.05 **Bruce Forsyth's Generation Game**. Family pairs compete for the chance of winning the conveyor belt of goodies. The irrepressible Bruce is assisted by Rosemarie Ford (s)
 8.05 **Film: Short Circuit** (1986) starring Ally Sheedy. Steve Guttenberg and Fisher Stevens. Lighthearted piece of humour about a soldier robot that is struck by lightning and escapes from the military into the protection of two peasants, one an animal lover, the other a brilliant scientist. Directed by John Badham (Ceefax) (s)
 9.45 **News** with Martin Lewis (Ceefax) Sport and weather
 10.05 **Saturday Night Glee**. Chris James casts an amused eye over small screen offerings from around the world. His studio guest is Ben Elton
 10.50 **Snooker**. David Vine introduces action from the sixth round of the UK professional championship at the Guild Hall, Preston
 12.00 **Film: Bananas** (1971) starring Woody Allen. Louise Lasser and Carlos Montalban. Early Allen vehicle, more a string of variable gags than a coherent narrative, about a New Yorker fed up with his career and disappointed by his sex life who decides to join the rebel army of a small South American state. Directed by Woody Allen (Ceefax) 1.00am Weather

BBC 2

- 8.45 **Open University**
 11.05 **Taking the Heat**. A profile of the factory foreman at one of India's oldest steel plants (r). (Ceefax)
 11.55 **The Sky at Night**. The causes and problems of light pollution (r)
 12.15 **Film: Red Light** (1949, b/w) starring George Raft, Virginia Mayo and Raymond Burr. Routine drive in an act of vengeance. The dead man's wealthy brother vows to track the killer down. Directed by Roy Del Ruth
 1.35 **Claymation**. The world of model animator Will Vinton
 1.45 **Heirs and Graces**. Lady Victoria Leatham visits Chatsworth House, the Derbyshire stately home of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire (r)
 2.15 **Network East**. Magazine series on Asian affairs. Today's guest is Pakistani squash star Jahangir Khan
 2.45 **Maahadiah**. Episode 7 of the 93-part Indian epic
 3.30 **Film: Cinderella** (1950) starring Jerry Lewis and Judith Anderson. A stranded common version of the classic fairy story with Lewis as a male version of Cinderella. He plays a down-on-his-luck stepson working as a skivvy in his late father's mansion, transformed for a night into a handsome prince. Directed by Frank Tashlin
 4.55 **Snooker**. Round six of the UK professional championship
 5.50 **Play Bridge** with Zia. In programme three of his six-part series Zia explains the rules of the game and discusses conventions and psychic bidding
 6.25 **Railly Report**. A preview of the four-day Lombard RAC rally
 6.55 **Have I Got News For You?** Topical comedy quiz (r) (s)
 7.25 **News** with Chris Lowe. Sport and weather
 7.40 **Sounds of the 60s**. This week's edition covers 1967-68 and features the Who, Pink Floyd and Jimi Hendrix (s)
 8.10 **The Second Russian Revolution**. Of the superb original series on Gorbachev's Soviet Union come two programmes of new material covering the origins and course of the failed August coup. Once again, the story is pieced together through interviews with key participants and this time Gorbachev himself must wait until next week. Tonight's film starts six months earlier, when the right was poised to overthrow not Gorbachev but his bigger enemy, Boris Yeltsin. Gorbachev tried to steer a middle course, but in trying to reconcile the two extremes he only succeeded in alienating both. At one point Gorbachev moved against Yeltsin, alienating both. At one point Gorbachev moved against Yeltsin, alienating both. At one point Gorbachev moved against Yeltsin, alienating both.
 9.00 **Moving Pictures**. Return of the weekly cinema magazine, with a new presenter Howard Schuman. The items on Roman Polanski, Kathryn Bigelow and four British writers who have directed their own screenplays



Having a devil of a time: a pregnant Mia Farrow (11.45pm)

- 9.50 **Pirates** (1986) (s) and 11.45 **Rosemary's Baby** (1968).
 CHOICE: A Roman Polanski double bill opens with his disappointing past romp featuring Walter Matthau and an expensive recast Spanish galleon, before going on to much better things. *Rosemary's Baby* was Polanski's first Hollywood film and like other emigre directors before him he quickly found himself at home on American soil. Indeed much of the impact of the film comes from supernaturalism, a story of miscegenation and horror on a realistically observed New York setting. Mia Farrow plays a pregnant young wife who moves into an apartment block with husband John Cassavetes and suspects that their spooky neighbours are dabbling in witchcraft. Farrow is superb as the victim, lonely, vulnerable but determined, and Polanski draws perfectly judged performances from his supporting cast of Hollywood veterans. Ruth Gordon, Sidney Blackmer and Ralph Bellamy.
 1.55am **Dance Energy**. Normski introduces more music and news from the club scene (r). Ends at 2.30

ITV

- 6.00 **TV-am**
 9.25 **Motormouth**. Young people's entertainment. Today's guests include Terry Nutkins who investigates the secret world of a very private animal, ventriloquist Dennis Patterson, and pop singer Marka. There is also details of a competition involving with the premiere of the new *Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles* film
 11.30 **The Chart Show**. The *Vintage Video* slot features Yes with "Owner of a Lonely Heart" (s)
 12.30 **Superman**. Animated adventures of the strip cartoon hero
 1.00 **News** with Fiona Armstrong. Weather 1.05 **LWT News** and weather
 1.10 **Saint & Greavsie**. Ian and Jimmy review the week's football news from both sides of the border and look forward to the weekend's games which includes the live televised match between Aston Villa and the surprise leaders of the first division, Leeds United. Also, the women's world cup from China.
 2.00 **Golf**. The Merrill Lynch Shoot Out
 3.00 **Film: Secret of the Inca** (1953) starring Charlton Heston, Nicole Maury and Robert Young. Talkative and free-footed jungle drama about an adventurer on the trail of a prehistoric jewel. Directed by Jerry Hopper
 4.45 **Results Service** presented by Eton Welby
 5.00 **News** with Fiona Armstrong. Weather 5.05 **LWT News** and weather
 5.10 **10 Sharp Pat Sharp** is joined by pop singer Rozalla (s)
 5.25 **Catchphrase**. Quiz show hosted by Roy Walker
 5.55 **Baywatch**. Another sun-baked adventure involving the Los Angeles lifeguards. Mitch (David Hasselhoff) rescues a dog from the sea and adopts it. The canine's first night in Mitch's home ends in disaster all round. (Oracle) (s)
 6.45 **Blind Date**. Cilla Black introduces another selection of love/hate hopefuls to each other. (Oracle)
 7.45 **Stay Lucky**. Last in the variable comedy-drama series starring Dennis Waterman and Jan Francis as the couple with a love/hate relationship. In an adventure written by the show's creator, Geoff McQueen, they travel south to Kent after receiving a message delivered by a grubby private detective. (Oracle) (s)
 8.45 **News** with Fiona Armstrong. Sport and weather 9.00 **LWT Weather**



Deadly game: Debra Winger and Theresa Russell (9.05pm)

- 9.05 **Film: Black Widow** (1986).
 CHOICE: Bob Ralston announced himself in the early 1970s with the cult classics *Five Easy Pieces* and *The King of Marvin Gardens* before entering the mainstream with a provocative remake of *The Postman Always Rings Twice*. There followed a seven-year gap before he returned to make *Black Widow*. It is a thriller, with echoes of Hitchcock and of film noir, but given a strong contemporary gloss. The main characters are a federal agent (Debra Winger) and her quarry (Theresa Russell). Winger becomes a woman who has been married a string of rich men and then killing them. The trail leads to Hawaii and the sort of ironic twists that Hitchcock would have revelled in. The husbands include Dennis Hopper, Nicol Williamson and Sami Frey. Changing her character to suit each, Russell emerges a worthy successor to such bad dames of the 1940s as Barbara Stanwyck and Gloria Grahame. (Oracle)
 11.00 **Tour of Duty**. American drama series following the fortune of a group of raw recruits serving in the Vietnam War
 12.00 **Weathering**. More professional grunts and groans from the United States
 1.00 **New Music**. Celebrity interviews and videos presented by Denise Donlan and Jana Lynne White
 2.00 **Night Heat**. Canadian police drama. Tonight the cops are dealing with a vigilante group who are organising a neighbourhood resistance to a gang of marauding thugs
 3.00 **Coach**. American comedy series about a college football coach (s)
 3.25 **American College Football**. Houston v Miami
 4.20 **The Hit Man** and Her. Disco news, music and fashions, presented by Pete Waterman and Michaela Strachan (s)
 5.30 **ITN Morning News** with Tim Neilson. Ends at 6.00

CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 **Comic Book**. Cartoons 6.55 **Once Upon a Time... Space**. Exploring outer space through the eyes of animated characters
 7.25 **Sporting Years to Remember**. Sporting action as shown by Pathe News from the years 1930 to 1935 7.55 **Trans World Sport**
 9.00 **News** summary followed by Channel 4 Racing - the morning Line
 9.30 **Some Difference**. Magazine series on disabled matters. Libby Cross investigates claims being made by alternative therapies for conditions like multiple sclerosis (r)
 10.00 **Travelogue**. Sue Nelson explores Morocco for the non-package holidaymaker (r). (Teletext) (s)
 10.30 **Wagon Train: The Greenhorn Story** (b/w). Classic 1950s western series. Mickey Rooney stars as an inexperienced traveller who joins the wagon train
 11.30 **Pre-Celebrity Golf Challenge** presented by Tony Jacklin. Joining Sam Torrance and Roman Raftery over the nine holes of Touquet course this week are Mick Luckhurst and Norman Pace (r) 12 (s)
 12.30 **American Football** - Red 42. NFL action from Houston, made in 1970, bringing a decade of British postage stamps to life using animation, live action and special effects
 1.25 **Channel 4 Racing from Newcastle**. Derek Thompson introduces live coverage of the 1.30, 2.05, 2.35 and 3.05 races
 3.30 **Film: The Mouse on the Moon** (1963) starring Bernard Cribbins, Margaret Rutherford and Ron Moody. A lively spoof on *The Mouse That Roared* in which the bankrupt central character, Dudley of Grand Fenwick, uses international aid to protect his estate from ruin by fermenting wine as the propellant. Directed by Richard Lester
 5.05 **Bookcase**. Omnibus edition (r). (Teletext) (s)
 8.30 **News** headlines and weather followed by *Reply to Reply*. Viewers complain about the lack of science programmes on television. (Teletext) (s)
 7.00 **South**. The series featuring work by film-makers from developing countries continues with items from Vietnam, on women's resistance to fundamentalism, and from Laos, on the cultural importance of the traditional Ao Dai tunic dress; and from Venezuela, about the city of Caracas



Clean cut: Alec Guinness defends his invention (9.00pm)

- 8.00 **Film: The Man in the White Suit** (1951, b/w).
 CHOICE: Ealing comedy may often have been bland and cosy, but not when the director Alexander Mackendrick was in charge. He represented Ealing's hard edge, of which *The Man in the White Suit* is the best example. Alec Guinness plays a young scientist working in a textile mill who discovers a fabric that repels dirt and will never wear out. As the mill-owner (Cecil Parker) looks to trounce his rivals and make a fortune he realises that if people have suits that last for ever they will not buy new ones. The unions come to the same conclusion and labour sides with capital to suppress the invention. Ealing's humour is kindly turns against him, complaining that she is being done out of her washday. Mackendrick brings to his material a dark and sometimes surreal sensibility and if the ending looks like a failure of nerve, there has been much penetrating humour along the way. (Teletext)
 9.35 **Next Stop Hollywood**. The season of short films from America's promising young directors continues with *Lacy Lovell's Getting Ready for Later* which explores the damaging fears parents transmit to their children. The advice on the film was Louis Malle and the director of photography John Thomas, who filmed the recent success *Midnight Cowboy*
 10.05 **Film: The Women From Boss Hill** (1989). *The Mondo Cinema* season continues with this intelligent Swiss/French drama about a young mail order bride who antagonises a Swiss farming community when she rebuffs her husband's advances and goes to live with a local businessman. Starring Marie-Guyard and directed by Alain Tanner. In French with English subtitles
 11.50 **Opera: Winkler Shores**. An interview with Christopher Brown who, when aged 14, was convicted of the murder of her stepfather (r)
 12.45 **See American Football** - Red 42 (r) (s)
 1.15 **The World** with Donna Summer and Barry White (r) (s). Ends 2.10

SATellite

- SKY ONE**
 Via the Astra and Maripol satellites.
 6.00am **Danger Bay** 6.30 **Sho Na Na** 7.00 **Fantasy** 11.00 **Transformers** 11.30 **Star Trek** 12.00 **Baywatch** 12.30 **Baywatch** 1.00pm **Baywatch** 1.30 **Baywatch** 2.00 **Baywatch** 2.30 **Baywatch** 3.00 **Baywatch** 3.30 **Baywatch** 4.00 **Baywatch** 4.30 **Baywatch** 5.00 **Baywatch** 5.30 **Baywatch** 6.00 **Baywatch** 6.30 **Baywatch** 7.00 **Baywatch** 7.30 **Baywatch** 8.00 **Baywatch** 8.30 **Baywatch** 9.00 **Baywatch** 9.30 **Baywatch** 10.00 **Baywatch** 10.30 **Baywatch** 11.00 **Baywatch** 11.30 **Baywatch** 12.00 **Baywatch** 12.30 **Baywatch** 1.00 **Baywatch** 1.30 **Baywatch** 2.00 **Baywatch** 2.30 **Baywatch** 3.00 **Baywatch** 3.30 **Baywatch** 4.00 **Baywatch** 4.30 **Baywatch** 5.00 **Baywatch** 5.30 **Baywatch** 6.00 **Baywatch** 6.30 **Baywatch** 7.00 **Baywatch** 7.30 **Baywatch** 8.00 **Baywatch** 8.30 **Baywatch** 9.00 **Baywatch** 9.30 **Baywatch** 10.00 **Baywatch** 10.30 **Baywatch** 11.00 **Baywatch** 11.30 **Baywatch** 12.00 **Baywatch** 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BBC 1

- 8.40 The Penning Challenge.** The second of four programmes following four young people as they attempt to walk the 270-mile Penning Way (r).
- 9.10 News and weather.**
- 9.15 In Touch With Healing.** In the last of the series Mike Woodbridge asks if there is a scientific explanation for divine healing.
- 9.30 This is the Day.** Tony Prentiss meets students attending the College of the Ascension at Selly Oak, Birmingham, and listens to an address by the Archbishop of York, the Most Rev John Habgood.
- 10.00 See Hear!** Magazine series for the hearing impaired. Wales: Mosaic 10.30. Deafened Lesson six of the 20-part German-for-beginners course (r). Wales: Skidship 10.55. Fast Feasts. Italian pasta.
- 11.00 The Training Hour** begins with Mosaic. The first of three programmes about equal opportunities. Wales (to 12.30) See You Sunday 11.30. Skidship. News and weather on jobs (r).
- 12.00 Through the Looking Glass.** The third of a six-part history of dress examines the influence of Hollywood on fashion in the 1920s and 1930s (r). (Coefax).
- 12.30 Country File** presented by John Craven. Wales: Farming in Wales 12.55. Weather.
- 1.00 News followed by On the Record.** John Renoul reports on how far Michael Heseltine can influence the future course of the Conservative Party.
- 2.00 EastEnders.** Omnibus edition (r). (Coefax) (s).
- 3.00 Snooker.** David White introduces a new match section in the UK professional championship from the Guild Hall, Preston.
- 5.20 The Clothes Show** presented by Jeff Banks, Selma Scott and Caryn Franklin. Includes the unveiling of the "Dress of the Year" at the Museum of Costume in Bath; and the start of the search for *The Clothes Show* New Business Ambassador.
- 5.45 Merlin of the Crystal Cave.** Episode two of the six-part fantasy adventure based on the Arthurian legend. Merlin is led up to a magical cave where he meets a hermit who will alter the course of his life. Starring George Wither and Don Henderson (Coefax) (s).
- 6.15 Tomorrow - the World.** Series designed to build self-confidence. (Coefax).
- 6.25 News with Moira Stuart.** Weather.
- 6.40 Songs of Praise** from a Salvation Army "Fellowship Week" at Skegness, introduced by Pam Rhodes (s).
- 7.15 You Rang, m'Lord?** Upstairs-downstairs comedy from *Dad's Army* writers. Directed by David Croft. Set in the 1950s and starring the trusty Paul Shane, Jeffrey Holland and Su Pollard. (Coefax) (s).



Weighing-in for the big race? jockey Davy Jones (8.05pm)

- 8.05 Trainer.** Final part of the one-dimensional racing soap from the *Howards' Way* stable. Dangerous Lady has been prepared for her big race, but who will ride her? The candidates are apprentice Mo Ralcliffe (Audrey Jenkinson) or five-times champion Steve Moorcroft, played by the former jockey Davy Jones. (Coefax) (s).
- 8.55 News with Michael Buerk.** (Coefax) Weather.
- 9.10 Ashenden.** After last week's slow start the Somerset Maugham spy series picks up with Alan Bennett and Anna Carteret joining the cast as an expatriate Englishman and his German wife up to no good in an isolated Alpine hotel. With Alex Jennings as secret agent Ashenden and Ian Bannen and Joss Ackland as rival spymasters. (Coefax) (s).
- 10.05 Evergreen.** Do Men Hate Women? In the first of a new series Detective Inspector Carl Bristol investigates the background to misogyny. (Coefax) (s).
- 10.40 Snooker.** The UK professional championship from Preston.
- 11.25 Birthrights.** The first of four films on culture and identity from a black point of view considers Norman Tubb's criticism of British Asians for supporting Indian and Pakistan cricket teams (r).
- 11.55 Mahabharat** (r).
- 12.35am Weather.**

TV VARIATIONS

- ANGLIA**
As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Goals Galore 2.00-2.45 Wales Special 5.00 Onscreen 5.30-6.00 Buletto
- BORDER**
As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Garden Time 2.00-2.45 Mountain Bike Challenge 3.00-6.30 The Earth Dwellers 7.00-7.15 Prisoner: Cell Block H 1.00 Film: Marriage is a Private Affair 3.10 Chart Show 4.10 The Concert 5.05-5.30 Jobs
- GRANADA**
As London except: 12.30pm Granada This Week 12.55-1.00 Jay Jay Heh 2.00-2.45 Cartoon Time 2.15-2.45 Tanya and Makenzie 5.30-5.50 Coronation Street 12.06 Prisoner 1.00-1.15 The 1.30-1.45 The 1.50-2.00 The 2.05 Film: City Heist 4.00-4.30 The TV Chart Show
- HTV WEST**
As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Against
- HTV WALES**
As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Pony Club Mounted Games 2.00-2.30 Farming Wales
- SCOTTISH**
As London except: 10.45am Glen Elgin 11.00-11.15 The 11.20-11.30 Let's Relax 12.00-12.15 The 12.20-12.30 The 12.35-12.45 The 12.50-1.00 The 1.05-1.15 The 1.20-1.30 The 1.35-1.45 The 1.50-2.00 The 2.05-2.15 The 2.20-2.30 The 2.35-2.45 The 2.50-3.00 The 3.05-3.15 The 3.20-3.30 The 3.35-3.45 The 3.50-4.00 The 4.05-4.15 The 4.20-4.30 The 4.35-4.45 The 4.50-5.00 The 5.05-5.15 The 5.20-5.30 The 5.35-5.45 The 5.50-6.00 The 6.05-6.15 The 6.20-6.30 The 6.35-6.45 The 6.50-7.00 The 7.05-7.15 The 7.20-7.30 The 7.35-7.45 The 7.50-8.00 The 8.05-8.15 The 8.20-8.30 The 8.35-8.45 The 8.50-9.00 The 9.05-9.15 The 9.20-9.30 The 9.35-9.45 The 9.50-10.00 The 10.05-10.15 The 10.20-10.30 The 10.35-10.45 The 10.50-11.00 The 11.05-11.15 The 11.20-11.30 The 11.35-11.45 The 11.50-12.00 The 12.05-12.15 The 12.20-12.30 The 12.35-12.45 The 12.50-1.00 The 1.05-1.15 The 1.20-1.30 The 1.35-1.45 The 1.50-2.00 The 2.05-2.15 The 2.20-2.30 The 2.35-2.45 The 2.50-3.00 The 3.05-3.15 The 3.20-3.30 The 3.35-3.45 The 3.50-4.00 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SATURDAY NOVEMBER 23 1991

WEEKEND MONEY

Guinness peace

Guinness, the drinks group, and Argyll, the supermarket group, have been at war since the brutal and controversial takeover battle for Distillers erupted in 1985. Argyll kept up the shots long after the battle ended with a huge claim for damages such as wasted bid costs, loss of future profits and the intervening interest. Settlement of the legal claim, at one time valued at about £1 billion, was agreed yesterday by both the companies bringing the long-running saga to an end. **Page 23**



Philip Chappell has spent five years promoting the idea of investment trusts, fuelled by the belief that everyone should have one. He still has some way to go, but investment trusts are catching on. **Focus, pages 29-32**

Loose change

A company is promoting British rare coin investments saying they are low risk. Coin experts say the market has fallen and the coins are not easily traded. **Page 27**

Rates puzzle

There is uncertainty about mortgage rates as one building society offers a five-year fixed-rate mortgage costing more than its past fixed rates. **Page 28**

Fee choice

Leeds Visa cardholders will be charged a £12 annual fee next year unless they respond to a mailing before December 31. **Page 28**

Letters

Page 28

We're very open



Building society savers need to be alert and keep an eye on what interest is paid on balances when an account is closed and a new one opened. Barclays' customers have to time visits to fit in with the short opening hours. **Page 28**

Bookmaker

Brent Walker, the troubled leisure group that owns William Hill, sent an inch and a half thick refinancing proposal to shareholders. But it ran into problems. **Page 23**

Breakfast too

Carlton Communications, the television production company, has bought a stake in Sunrise to add to its Thames licence and Central stake. **Page 22**

Mirror, mirror

What will happen to the Mirror newspapers if bankers to the Maxwell companies become restless over the debts. **Page 23**



Hawker Siddeley, one of the grand old names of British industry, finally lost its independence yesterday to BTR, the engineering conglomerate, after a breakup defence mounted by Sir Peter Baxendale failed. **Page 23**

Clowes case

Peter Clowes denied that it was dishonest or misleading to advertise as a gilt-edged specialist and yet buy no gilts with investors' money. Court report. **Page 23**

Sluggish

British consumers are still not buying, and British factories are barely increasing exports, leaving a sluggish economy and a modest trade gap. **Page 22**

Still paying

McCarthy & Stone, which builds houses for the elderly, is still paying dividends despite piling up more losses. **Page 24**

BT sale



The government has announced that the discount for private investors on the first instalment of BT shares next month will be 15p a share, as institutional investors will have to pay 125p. Investors who want a bigger allocation will be invited to bid through their stockbrokers in the retail tender. But there is no guarantee that they will be successful. **Page 25**

WEEK-ENDING

Matthew Bond

Chilly winds in Dulwich

Within the business community there have been few better than Sir Lawrie Barratt at establishing a mutually profitable rapport with his political peers. His unstinting dedication to the Eighties version of politically correct thought won him the ultimate accolade when the then prime minister and her husband invested £400,000 in a Barratt-built des res in leafy Dulwich.

But times, housing markets and prime ministers change and it would have come as little surprise if the painful transition to the new era Nineties, that has proved fatal to the corporate lives of so many of our Eighties' heroes, had also claimed Sir Lawrie as a victim.

But instead, the recession finds him back in harness, summoned back from self-imposed semi-retirement to rescue Barratt shareholders from the mess and £100 million losses that prompted the departure of his successor-turned-predecessor. This week, some four months after getting his feet back under his old desk, Sir Lawrie showed he has lost none of his skill in currying political favour.

Whether his comments have carried similar favour in the business community is more doubtful. Given the number of recession-hit businesses still reporting huge losses, Sir Lawrie's public commitment not to draw a salary until Barratt returns to profits will have sent a chill through the boardrooms of Britain. However, given the well-known thoughts



of the current prime minister on executive salaries, can it be long before Mr Major invests in a Barratt home, complete with garage for Rover car?

Back in leafy Dulwich, it was another of Sir Lawrie's comments that caused an excited rustling of the business pages. As part of his strategy of reducing Barratt's debts, Sir Lawrie plans to sell the company's show houses and lease them back, tempting buyers with a guaranteed return of 17 per cent a year. The owner of Barratt's best-known show house, still unsold despite an £80,000 price reduction, is hoping a retrospective deal can be agreed. A Mr Clowes is also apparently very interested, but is not expected to actually buy any.

Another grateful politician was Chancellor Lamont who, until the Barratt boss started boldly that house prices had bottomed out and would actually start rising next year, was having a distinctly difficult time convincing a deeply dubious investment community that recovery was in sight. But not even Sir Lawrie could persuade the City that a 0.3 per cent rise in gross domestic product really marked the end of the recession.

The rise in GDP disguised the fact that just about the only growing sector of the economy is North Sea oil, a fact that has not been lost on Trafalgar House. Having run into difficulties this week, in collecting payment on a £250 million production platform delivered to the Emerald oilfield, the resourceful Trafalgar now plans to convert the platform into a luxuriously appointed, floating city republic, where recessions are history and booms last forever, or at least until the oil runs out. The conversion is timed to coincide with an expected wave of Eighties nostalgia. Indeed, one pent-up of Eighties nostalgia has already been house appointment has already been reserved, with completion only conditional on the purchasers selling their existing property... in Dulwich.

BUSINESS PROFILE: Roddy Gow

Headhunter with a mission

The chief executive of Goddard Kay Rogers describes his role to Carol Leonard as being a bit like a parish priest

Roddy Gow is a name you may not have heard, but if you fancy that one day you might feature on a shortlist of candidates to be a future chairman of ICI, it is a name you ought to remember.

In the twilight world of headhunting, where the sign of a true professional is that they disappear as stealthily as they appear, leaving the client to wallow in the glory, Gow is generally accepted to be the best that there is.

Three months ago, he became chief executive of Goddard Kay Rogers, the Cazenove of British headhunting consultancies, turning his back on a glittering career at Russell Reynolds, the American group, which, alongside Korn Ferry, ranks as the biggest in the world. He has succeeded David Kay, the firm's founder and 50 per cent shareholder, and his stated ambition is to turn GKR into the best such firm in the world.

Gow, aged 44, was headhunted for the job. "It was a genuine experience, and it has been rather helpful," Gow says. "I can now understand what people at a senior level go through when I blithely say don't worry about it, this is a good job, go for it. You might think it is simply a professional issue but it becomes a domestic issue. It is also quite difficult, if you are in a pressurised job, to cope with secret negotiations, whispered conversations in private places."

Gow, son of General Sir Michael Gow, recently retired from the Scots Guards, has the manner of a rural curate, combined with the clarity of thought typical of his Winchester education. Always a shrewd observer of human nature, he cites one definition of a Wykehamist as "the sort of person who has a nervous breakdown doing the parish accounts".

That is not a description which fits Gow. He speaks without punctuation, has an unusual gift, an inch or two less than six feet tall, is thin — despite some days having to endure three breakfast meetings — balding and looks far too individualistic to be found doing the parish accounts. He is a person, person, in a quiet, professional and genuine way.

Ironically, at 16, Gow wanted to be a priest. "My mother, very intelligently, replied: 'Yes, of course, darling, if that's what you want to do.' We let it roll for a couple of weeks and then she said: 'Are you sure you want to be as uncomfortable as that? You wouldn't earn very much.' The materialistic side of me clearly figured." He has, however, been known to describe the role of a headhunter as "a carer of corporate souls, a bit like a parish priest, but paid like a merchant banker".

Winchester, Cambridge and the Scots Guards, were followed by tutoring man management at Sandhurst, working for Barclays and, since 1983, Russell Reynolds, in New York and London.

A talented amateur actor, Gow can recite Shakespeare, is fluent in several languages, and speaks French at home with Anne, his Belgian wife, and their two sons, Andrew, aged 13, and Neil, aged 9.

That theatrical talent is put to good use. When interviewing candidates Gow sometimes impersonates his client. He explains: "If you are representing a very well-established and solid fund management company, then you are looking for someone who will fit into that culture. It's sensible to talk to that person in the measured tones that would fit, to see how that person would react, as opposed to the dagger, dagger, dagger world of investment banking, where the deal's the thing and everything happens rapidly. You have to put yourself in the skin of your client."

Gow's merchant bank-style salary is almost £200,000. Double

'Salaries are like sex: people have never been known to complain about a surfeit, they can never get enough'

that with bonuses. "I would hope that the people I deal with treat me as an equal. They are no better than I am." On the wider issue of executive remuneration, Gow declares that "salaries are like sex: people have never been known to complain about a surfeit, they can never get enough". He has no time for those who complain that some of Britain's chief executives are being paid too much. Within the past three years, he negotiated a total compensation package for one candidate of £4 million. "You cannot pay good people too much," he says. "Having worked in the US, I find all this throwing up of hands in horror, at what people are paid, pretty hypocritical. It's a form of jealousy, based on ignorance."

For the 2.5 million unemployed, Gow has practical advice. "I have a theory that people who are lucky, generally remain lucky and that if that is the case, then don't consciously be risk-averse. Trust your gut. Don't lose heart, something will turn up. If you go

to interviews looking like a beaten dog then you will not gain the confidence of the people you meet at interviews. The mistake people often make is to assume that just by keeping busy, writing lots of letters, sending out cvs, attending meetings, they are making progress. It's much better to target very carefully what it is they want to do, and to prepare themselves for interviews. Clients are genuinely affected by the way people present themselves, they watch body language. Overdoing it, in terms of going over the top with a hearty, firm hand shake, is not very clever either. You should try to be natural."

He admits that it is increasingly common for briefs from clients to specifically exclude those people already out of work. "There is quite wrongly — but it's a cruel old world out there — a belief that if a person is not in a job, they are not as good as someone in a job." As well as advising people never to leave voluntarily one job before finding another, Gow says he also likes to make sure that his candidates are fully signed up to his clients before they resign. "When people leave, if they are any good, they get what the Americans call beaten up in the broom cupboard, they get offered all sorts of things to try to persuade them to stay. From a commercial standpoint I want to make sure that the deal does not collapse, but from the point of view of the individual, promises extracted under duress are promises remembered. It goes on the file and later it comes back on people." He could be accused of talking his own book. Unlike a management consultant, a headhunter has to conclude a deal before he can be paid his fee.

The recession has, Gow believes, taken its toll of senior executives, even if they are still in employment. "It must be agonisingly difficult for people who have built up businesses, who have brought in large numbers of people, to then have to face them, many of whom may have become very good friends, and say 'I'm sorry, you've got to go'."

Success in personal relationships is, he believes, inextricably linked to success in a professional environment. "In this job you learn an awful lot about people and their mistakes and one thing is absolutely certain — if you don't have the right balance between your working life and your family life you run into very serious problems."

Gow's own private life is well hidden from public view. Even photographs of his children are banished from his St James's Square office. Instead he hangs their framed drawings on his wall. Known within the profession for being energetic, a perfectionist, at



Team spirit: Anne Gow relaxes with Roddy, her husband, in the garden of their home

times aggressive, he denies that he is a workaholic but admits that he has not worked at keeping his friends. Ask him if he is warm and he replies: "Yes, superficially, but then people perhaps go through a period when they think they do not know me."

His idea of heaven would, he says, "be eating a very good meal and reading two or three books on stands around me". Those books would be biographies or 19th century novels and he would be on his own. A loner in a lonely profession? "I would rather go for a run or a walk on my own than play football with a cast of thousands," he says. "I don't seek out a crowd. It's one of the things about having a job where you meet lots of people, the last thing you want to do at the end of the day — a constant source of irritation to my wife — is sit down and host an enormous dinner party at home."

Gow's own domestic bliss centres around holidays and his children. He is a member of the Queen's bodyguard for Scotland, the Royal Company of Archers. Once a year, he dons his dark green uniform. "My younger son once said, rather sweetly, when I had all my kit on and my bow and arrow, are you going off to work, daddy? He thought I was going off to work as a headhunter."

Blockbuster bid with very hard sell

By MARTIN WALLER

ON THE basis that there is little difference between collecting rubbish and renting out the stuff, the man who was once America's biggest garbage-man is taking a commanding position in the British video rental trade.

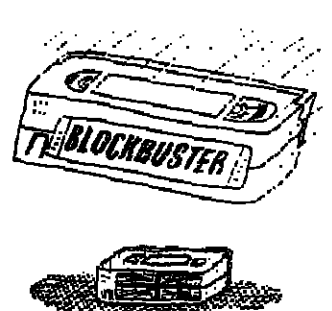
The American Blockbuster Entertainment Corporation chose yesterday for its £75 million swoop on Cityvision, the British company behind the Ritz chain of high street video rental shops.

Blockbuster is offering 48p in cash for each Cityvision share, a hefty premium on Thursday night's 25p closing price but a far cry from the 120p at which the

group launched a £25 million rights issue in February 1990. Cityvision's share price shot ahead in the late Eighties. Since then, as the recession has taken hold, the company has issued more duft profit figures than it has copies of *Batman — The Video*, and the shares have crashed back to earth.

Cityvision was largely the creation of David Quayle, the man who put the Q in the B&Q do-it-yourself chain. He departed last year after a boardroom row.

Blockbuster, Florida-based and quoted on the New York Stock Exchange, is offering a limited shares alternative. Cityvision shares rose to 46p on the news. The American group is also the



fruit of one man's second career. A former garbage-man, Ray Wayne Huizenga built up Waste Management into the world's biggest waste disposal operator. He then struck out to become to

the humble home video what Ray Kroc, the founder of McDonald's, is to the hamburger.

Blockbuster has 13 per cent of the \$11 billion American home video market but just a toehold in Britain. The partner on the deal is Philips, the Dutch company, which has put in £37 million and has two months to decide whether to take half the British venture or 4 per cent of Blockbuster's equity.

Blockbuster is run on clean, efficient American lines — no pornography is allowed, and each store keeps a detailed database of its customers. They even undertake to telephone those who have not used the store for a while and ask why.

Top Performance in a Schroder PEP

Percentage increase using Offer to 84p price with gross income reinvested. Source: Microcap	04.11.91	04.11.91
End date	01.08.88	03.11.88
Start date	01.08.88	03.11.88
FTSE All Share	49.25	60.24
Schroder Enterprise	79.53	105.50
Microcap	56.41	119.11
FTSE 100	56.13	104.28
FTSE 250	56.08	104.28
Schroder UK Equity	49.71	102.35
Schroder UK Equity	49.74	102.35

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*Source: Microcap Schroder Enterprise Fund from 01/08/88 to 4/11/91 offer to bid, gross income reinvested compared against all UK unit trusts.

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Schroders

Economic fears hit US stocks

From PHILIP ROBINSON
IN NEW YORK

WALL Street dropped sharply again yesterday in active trading as concern grew over President Bush's economic policies.

Another wave of selling was prompted by front page stories in both the *New York Times* and the *Wall Street Journal* yesterday morning, which were highly critical of Mr Bush's handling of the economy. American investors are worried that the significant interest rate cuts have failed to jump-start the economy.

The President, who urged American consumers to go out and start spending during a recent television broadcast, plans a countrywide tour next month to dispel economic gloom. White House advisers are said to see the flat economy as a public relations problem, not one of economics.

But Wall Street fears the problem is more fundamental: the economy has not rebounded from recession as quickly as many had predicted, and the outlook for next year's corporate profits, traditionally the prime mover of share prices, looks bleak. By lunchtime yesterday, the Dow Jones industrial average had fallen 40 points. The index rallied by early afternoon to 2,897.36, off 35.33.

Prices, page 24

THE POUND

US dollar

1.7980 (+0.0005)

German mark

2.8525 (-0.0194)

Exchange index

90.8 (-0.4)

Bank of England official

close (49m)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share

1866.8 (-22.1)

FT-SE 100

2446.3 (-17.2)

New York Dow Jones

2913.69 (-19.00)*

Tokyo Nikkei Ave

23117.39 (-60.45)

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base: 10.75%

3-month interbank 10.50%

3-month sterling bill 10.75%

US: Prime Rate 7.75%

Federal Funds 4.75%

3-month Treasury Bill 4.4341%

30-year bonds 100.00%

100.00%

100.00%

100.00%

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Trade gap narrows to £601m with export rise

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THE current account deficit narrowed to £601 million in October, reflecting a 1.3 per cent rise in exports, while imports remained virtually unchanged, according to the latest government figures.

But an exceptionally large revision widened the September deficit to £702 million from the £527 million short fall initially reported. The discrepancy was mainly attributed to the surplus on oil trade being overstated by almost £100 million. The October deficit was also slightly worse than City expectations.

The deficit on visible trade, excluding the volatile oil and erratic items, such as aircraft, silver and diamonds, also narrowed from £1.2 billion in September to £1.04 billion last month. But this better guide to the trend still remained stuck above the £1 billion level, where it has stayed for most of the year, despite the effect of the recession in reducing demand for imports and increas-

ing industry's incentive to sell abroad.

Central Statistical Office statisticians said there was still "no discernible trend" in imports or exports. This contrasts with the pattern of much improved export performance and declining imports seen earlier in the year.

Revisions have produced a bigger current account deficit than previously reported and show the trough in the deficits came in the summer. June saw the smallest monthly current account deficit this year. Visible trade even returned to surplus that month, before dropping sharply into deficit in July.

Doubts about the government targets for this year and next were reinforced by the figures. After the first ten months, the cumulative current account deficit has reached £5.68 billion, against a Treasury forecast of £6.5 billion for the whole year. With the improvement in the trade balance appearing to have lost momentum, City economists now fear the £9.5 billion deficit predicted for next year is over-optimistic, given the expected recovery in demand.

The Treasury sought to highlight the 1 per cent rise in volume imports, excluding oil and erratic items, in the latest three months as a pointer to economic recovery. The 0.5 per cent fall in volume exports over the past three months was dismissed as a reflection of the surge in exports earlier this year rather than any sudden export weakness.

Car exports dropped a disturbing 17 per cent in value terms in the last three months but were still 7.5 per cent up on a year ago. Imports continued to decline, falling 11 per cent in the period to stand 32 per cent below a year ago. The balance of trade in manufactured goods appears unlikely to return to the surpluses of June and July. In the latest three months, it showed a deficit of £889 million.

The surplus on invisible trade, such as financial services, shipping and travel, is estimated at £200 million a month, held since July. Revisions are issued next month and could change the current account picture substantially.

Swedish insurance share deal

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU

A GROUP of Scandinavian banks and insurance companies have teamed up to swap shareholdings in Forsäkrings Skandia, the Swedish insurer, in a move designed to strengthen the Scandinavian insurance industry in the wake of increasing European competition.

Under a complex arrangement, Uni Storebrand, the Norwegian insurer, and Hafnia of Denmark will together buy options on 23.3 per cent in Skandia from Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken (SEB) for SwK4 billion (£380 million). Following this transaction Storebrand will have 25 per cent of Skandia. Hafnia will have 9 per cent and SEB Bank's stake will be reduced to 4.9 per cent.

The deal fell short of some earlier expectations of a fully-fledged takeover of Skandia by Storebrand.

Lilley refers AAH drug acquisition

By MARTIN BARROW

THE trade department has again intervened in the wholesale drugs market by referring the acquisition by AAH Holdings of the British assets of Medicopharma, comprising three depots and stocks, to the monopolies commission.

Peter Lilley, the trade secretary, has also served an interim order that prevents AAH from buying further assets from Medicopharma and prohibits AAH from soliciting former customers of Medicopharma.

Mr Lilley said the acquisition, which followed Medicopharma's withdrawal from Britain this month, raised competition issues that deserved investigation.

Most of Medicopharma's business was closed down,

with the loss of 900 jobs, because the Dutch company was unable to identify a buyer free of regulatory constraints.

Macarthy, Medicopharma's largest customer and owner of the Savory & Moore chain of chemists, subsequently transferred its business to Uni-Chem. AAH's only substantial competitor. Although the agreement also raised competition issues it has escaped the scrutiny of regulatory authorities.

The monopolies commission is also studying takeover bids by UniChem and Lloyds Chemists for Macarthy and is expected to deliver its verdict by mid-January.

The AAH enquiry is expected to continue until February 20.

CARLTON TELEVISION



Raising the stakes: Michael Green is tightening Carlton's hold on the TV sector

Carlton pays £5.4m for 20% slice of Sunrise

By MARTIN WALLER

CARLTON Communications, the television services and production company, has further tightened its grip on the reshaped television sector with the £5.4 million purchase of a 20 per cent stake in Sunrise Television, the winner of the breakfast franchise.

Carlton already has the weekday licence for the London area, having knocked out Thames in the latest bidding round. The group, chaired by Michael Green, also has 20 per cent of Central which in turn owns 20 per cent of Meridian, the successful bidder for the southern franchise currently held by TVS.

Under Independent Television Commission guidelines, Carlton is not allowed to take a stake directly in a third regional company, but the breakfast franchise is an exception because it is a national one. The purchase of the stake comes after Carlton

was defeated in its own bid for the breakfast licence through the Daybreak consortium.

Sunrise has now completed its financing arrangements. The Walt Disney Company has agreed to take its stake from 15 to 25 per cent, making it the biggest single shareholder. Disney has therefore absorbed the additional shares being made available under the financing arrangements.

Under ITC rules, Carlton, like any other franchise-holder, is limited to 20 per cent.

Sunrise is thought to have tried to interest various financial institutions in the 30 per cent stake, but the sticking point is believed to have been the requirement that they pay a premium to the founding shareholders' terms. There was also some concern in the City at the size of the Sunrise bid, £34.6 million, which narrowly beat the Daybreak offer.

The founders are Scottish TV, LWT (Holdings), the London weekend broadcaster, each with 20 per cent, the Guardian and Manchester Evening News with 15 per cent and Disney.

Carlton was emphasising last night that it had bought the shares on the same terms as the founders and had refused to pay a premium.

Mr Green is now in talks with LWT over the prospect of using the latter's existing transmission facilities to broadcast its programmes during the weekday when the new franchise period starts in January 1993. Sunrise is also believed to be considering a similar deal for its own broadcasting needs.

Nigel Wainwright, brought in from Capital Radio as a Carlton director to run the group's TV side, said: "We see this investment as a further part of our continuing commitment to independent television."

Progress in market merger

APPLICATIONS worth £4.6 million had been received for "D" shares in the proposed merger between the London International Financial Futures Exchange (Liffe) and the London Traded Options Market (LTOM) by the closing date on Thursday. Applications totalled 307 against the up to 400 that Liffe Holdings had invited in its prospectus on October 28.

Final allotment of the "D" shares, which enable the holder to apply for a permit to trade equity options on the merged market, will take place on January 31 before the merged exchange re-commences trading on February 3.

Michael Jenkins, the Liffe chief executive, said he was encouraged by the level of applications.

Power deal signals further closures

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

NATIONAL Power, Britain's biggest electricity generating group, paved the way for further closures of coal-fired plants yesterday when it agreed to take over a 500 megawatt gas power station project.

The privatised power company has acquired ownership of the Deeside project at Shotton, Clwyd, from Asea Brown Boveri (ABB), the Swedish-Swiss electrical engineering group.

The deal brings the amount of new gas-fired capacity that National Power is planning to almost 3,200 megawatts. National Power has already announced the closure of 3,000 megawatts of its least efficient coal-fired plants.

However, the group is committed to reducing the

amount of surplus capacity in the generating industry, and will only be able to achieve that through further plant closures.

NEI-ABB Gas Turbines, a joint venture between ABB and NEL, part of Rolls-Royce, the aero-engine group, has been contracted to build the Shotton plant, scheduled to begin operations in 1994.

National Power has also secured additional supplies of gas from North Sea producers.

National Power now has four combined cycle gas-fired generating stations planned or under construction. The £900 million package amounts to Britain's biggest power station building programme for more than a decade. It will deliver almost three times as much power as the government's first pressurised water reactor, under construction at Sizewell, Suffolk, for less than half the capital cost.

The initial cost of power from the gas-fired plants will also be substantially less than that of electricity from Sizewell, but the power may cost more than electricity from existing coal-fired plants, depending on the price paid for gas. A partial switch to gas, however, will enable National Power to meet obligations to reduce output of noxious emissions more cheaply than fitting flue gas desulphurisation equipment to existing coal plants, and provide a simultaneous opportunity to bring some modern power stations on stream.

F&C slips

A disappointing performance by the German stock market led to a fall in pre-tax profits at F&C German Trust from £700,000 to £487,000 in the six months to end-September. The net asset value of the trust, though, was up during the six months from 92.2p to 107.1p.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Burn Stewart share offer oversubscribed

THE intermediaries offer for Burn Stewart Distillers, the Scotch whisky group, was more than three times oversubscribed, despite the nervousness of the stock market at the beginning of the week.

The group was offering 21.6 million shares at 140p, valuing the business at £3.024 billion. All the shares were placed with institutions, with the condition that up to half could be clawed back depending on the interest of intermediaries. Intermediaries will receive 31.2 per cent of the number of shares for which they applied. Dealings in the shares are expected to start on Tuesday and letters of acceptance will be posted on Monday. Applications from Burn Stewart employees were received in respect of 133,025 shares and employees have been allocated all the shares for which they have applied.

AF Bulgin improves

AF BULGIN, the electronic and electrical components manufacturer, made pre-tax profits of £57,000 for the six months to end-July, up from £34,000 after an exceptional charge of £93,000 for the reorganisation of the group's overseas subsidiaries and redundancies. A £24,000 extraordinary item was for provisions against group investments.

Sales fell from £7.45 million to £6.57 million and earnings per share rose from 0.12p to 0.16p. There is no interim dividend and none was paid last time.

East Surrey ahead

EAST Surrey Water increased pre-tax profits to £2.86 million (£1.73 million previously) in the six months to end-September on turnover of £10.4 million (£8.3 million). The interim dividend is raised 19 per cent to 3.56p per share.

The company said that its prices in 1992-93 will rise only in line with November inflation instead of the permitted real rise of 2 per cent, and that it has continued to diversify into specialist building products, computer-controlled showers and by-products from water processing.

OMI falls into red

OMI International, the design technology, electro-optics and instrumentation group, incurred losses of £1.34 million before tax in the six months to end-September, after an exceptional charge of £1.44 million in respect of restructuring and redundancies. Losses were 3p a share.

At the interim stage last year, the company earned profits of £1.38 million before tax, with earnings of 2p a share. The interim dividend is reduced from 1.75p a share to 0.75p. Gil Williams, chairman, predicted a profit in the second half.

Torday defeats bid

TORDAY & Carlisle, the marine engineer and sign maker, has defeated an increased £18.4 million hostile bid by Dowding & Mills, the industrial repair specialist.

Dowding, which had built up a stake of 8.7 per cent, secured overall acceptances in respect of 43 per cent of Torday for its offer of nine shares for every five Torday shares. Jim Cole, Dowding's chief executive, said: "We were determined not to dilute our own shareholders' interests by overpaying."

Gold price rises \$4

INVESTORS stepped back into gold yesterday and the metal rose \$4 to \$368.50 an ounce, bringing the rise over the week to \$13. The O7 aid package to the Soviet Union's republics, which includes using gold as collateral against loans, suggesting that Soviet gold sales will diminish, was largely behind the metal's increase.

A weaker dollar also helped, although traders said profit-taking was likely to develop. Gold shares were generally in demand and silver advanced 6 cents to 41.5 cents an ounce.

Aberfoyle rebels win

DISSIDENT shareholders in Aberfoyle, the Zimbabwean trading group, have ousted the board of directors after a hard-fought campaign. Sir Peter Gadsden has been appointed chairman and Barry Townbridge becomes managing director. Paul Wilks remains finance director.

The rebels had the backing of Kojo Owusu-Nyantekei, a Ghanaian millionaire, who is set on building a pan-African business empire.

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THE SUNDAY TIMES

Whither the markets?

The only argument I can see in favour of the market is weight of money. This is a powerful factor but on its own seems to me to be akin to Tulipomania.

Jim Slater - among others - gives his prognosis in *The Sunday Times Business* tomorrow

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Prudent — or just plain mean?

Members of the Town & Country Building Society might begin to look a little cynically at the rescue of the fifteenth-largest society by the larger Woolwich. Their society had reserves of £146 million at the end of last year, but precious little of that is likely to be shared by the members.

Three weeks ago, the society was saying that its losses for the year were likely to be £10 million, reducing those reserves built up since 1843 by less than 10 per cent. This would be after what other societies expect to be the worst year for bad debt provisions.

The Woolwich, which is set to takeover the T&C at the behest of the Building Societies Commission, has now examined every property on T&C's books and taken a much more pessimistic view as to how many homeowners are to be repossessed and the losses that are likely to be incurred.

Making provisions for bad debts in a recession cannot be an

exact science. But a difference of almost £20 million in a fortnight seems to be taking an extremely pessimistic view of the mortgage market.

The members of the T&C are only too aware that neither the Woolwich nor its members relish the idea of paying a bonus to the savers and borrowers who have helped to build up the reserves.

The sudden increase in losses is because provisions are now estimated at above £60 million. This is considerably higher than the fifth-largest society, the Leeds, with a mortgage book six times larger. The lack of indemnity insurance for most of the T&C's high value loans and its Southeast bias explains some of this pessimism, but not all.

The Leeds, which is the first large society to report figures for this year, has taken a particularly pessimistic line and made



COMMENT

LINDSAY COOK
WEEKEND MONEY EDITOR

provisions for losses being incurred on 70 per cent of the properties where loans are three months or more in arrears, in addition to those already repossessed.

One building society analyst estimated that losses were more likely to be limited to 50 per cent of properties a year or more in arrears. Lenders were not repossessing, he said, unless they were forced to. They were allowing people to ride out the recession making nominal payments in the hope that they would get the loan back on course

when house prices and the economy finally picked up.

The largest societies are keen that members of small societies should not benefit from higher savings rates and then look to them for a rescue if things go wrong. They feel that the Woolwich should not pay a bonus to the T&C members.

Surprisingly, none of the 220,000 T&C saving members or 54,000 borrowers has contacted the society to suggest that a Save Our Society movement should be launched or looked at what the members would get if the society

were wound up and the remaining reserves distributed. It would be messy, but there are likely to be takers for more branches than the Woolwich has use for and maybe even for the new administrative centre. Even on the most pessimistic view of prices achieved for repossessed properties there ought to be more left for the members than they look like receiving from the rescue plan.

Cheap slights

The recession is biting deep into the goodwill of the customers of banks, building societies and other financial institutions. Letters to Weekend Money detailing the cheap and nasty ways big institutions have found of saving a few pounds here and there at the expense of their customers are increasing

weekly. The sums individually are little but they rankle and will be remembered when the good times return and the customers have money to spend or invest once again.

The institutions need now, more than at any other time, to be seen to deal fairly with their customers and not to make them pay for unwise lending or unprofitable business ventures.

One reader found out about a better-paying building society account but found the society did not credit interest on the old account before the transfer. This would be credited next September, he was told. He closed the account and then opened the new one. He had £146 more to earn interest on immediately as a result. Another reader found the cost of her contents insurance doubled along with a new requirement for her to pay the first £1,000 of any claim after she made a claim for £4,500 after a burglary. The grievances are endless and should cost institutions dearly in the long run.

Pricing jigsaw needs one more piece after confirmation of 15p discount

Route choices for private BT investors

By Sara McConnell

ANOTHER piece of the British Telecom pricing jigsaw was slotted into place this week when the government announced that institutions buying stock in the government sell-off would have to pay 125p a share as a first instalment.

This means that private investors will be getting a discount of 15p a share on the first instalment, because the government has already announced that they will pay 110p a share for a minimum of 100 shares. The second instalment has been set at 120p and will have to be paid next July.

The price of the third and final instalment, which will complete the jigsaw, will not be known until the day before dealing starts on December 10. This is because institutions and private client brokers are bidding against each other to set a price for the shares in the market in an international tender, and their bid will set a "strike price" — the overall or fully paid price.

The final instalment will be the payment needed to make up the strike price. If the strike price were the same as yesterday's opening price of 348p, the third instalment would be 118p. Investors who want a bigger allocation of shares are being encouraged to apply through their brokers for stock in the tender by December 6. Most brokers taking part on behalf of their clients are setting a deadline of December 2 or 3 for the return of the forms. Those who choose this route will have to pay the same price as the institutions and will not get any discounts or extra shares.

They will be able to ask their brokers to bid for a minimum of 2,000 shares for each individual investor. Stockbrokers will put in a bulk bid and then allocate shares to individual clients.

An estimated 150 stockbroking firms have expressed interest in bidding for stock on behalf of their clients. SG

Warburg, the merchant bank which is handling the sale on behalf of the government, said that it was "in active dialogue" with more than 100 stockbrokers. Stockbrokers are writing to clients this week with forms to fill in to apply for stock.

But investors who think they will be guaranteed at least the minimum allocation of 2,000 shares in the tender could well be disappointed. Tony Vine-Lott, managing director of Barclays Stockbrokers, which includes Barclaysshare, said: "Having put in a bid, we are in Warburg's hands. We will be given blocks of shares but it seems less sure now that we will even get 50 per cent of what we asked for in a bulk allocation. We may also not get the same allocation for non-discretionary clients as for discretionary clients. The whole basis for the retail tender was for what I call the supersiders, more sophisticated investors, but now things seem to be moving towards the institutions."

Rory Tapner, a director at Warburg, said: "What we have said is that private client stockbrokers will be treated in the same way as other institutions. This is for investors who use a stockbroker on a regular basis or whose funds are managed by a broker. We can't be seen to be favouring any one bidder over another. But the person who's applied for 10,000 shares and only gets 100, as has happened in some other privatisations, is more likely to get a better allocation if he or she applies through the retail tender."

Warburg needed to set a price that was not too high, so that "an orderly aftermarket" was assured, said Mr Tapner. At the same time, it wanted to set the price high enough for the government to make money out of the sale.

To achieve this balancing act, Warburg is operating a system of what it calls "quality bids". Bids will be judged on their price, how early the bid is made and how long the gov-

ernment thinks individuals are going to hold on to their shares.

The Association of Private Client Stockbrokers, which represents 106 stockbroking firms with 300 branches, said: "Warburg wants the stock to get away to investors and stay there. They don't want people staging the tender."

Those whose stockbrokers offer the option of naming the price at which they want to buy will do better than those whose brokers will only bid for the stock at the strike price. Mr Tapner said: "We are looking to reward price leadership and those who name their price are going to do better. If they name just the strike price they will not do as well."

Those who name a price will not pay any more than the strike price but if their bid is lower than the strike price they will get no shares at all. Warburg said brokers who left it to individuals to name their price should be passing on informal advice they were receiving from Warburg on acceptable pricing levels. However many stockbrokers say they will not be giving clients the option to name a price.

Mr Vine-Lott said: "We haven't finally decided whether we are going to apply through the tender but we will probably say we will go for the strike price. We have considered asking people to name a price but it would be difficult to explain it. It would also mean ringing round all the bank's clients after the bidding was over and consulting them about the pricing level, he said."

Midland Personal Asset Management will also bid for its clients at the strike price. Henderson Crosthwaite, the stockbroking arm of Guinness Mahon Asset Management, has written to clients this week to invite them to participate in the tender. Richard Twydell, Henderson Crosthwaite's marketing manager, said: "We are asking clients to give us discretion to go for the price and the allocation. We will not be asking individual investors

to name their price as we feel this is inappropriate to private clients."

The Share Centre, a recently established broker, has written to clients offering them the choice of naming a price at which they will buy or going for the strike price. Gavin Oldham, the Share Centre's managing director, acknowledged that there was a danger of naming a price below the strike price and not getting any shares but said the retail tender was much the best hope of getting a better allocation than was likely through the public offer.

When stock is allocated in bulk to brokers, they will in turn allocate it to their clients. No one is yet sure how this will be done. Some, like Henderson Crosthwaite, say they will allocate on the same basis as Warburg, favouring early applicants who want to hold their shares. Others, like Barclays will allocate on a pro rata basis similar to that used in the public offer.

Some brokers, including NatWest Stockbrokers, W1 Carr, the London stockbroker, and Torrie & Co. based in Edinburgh, are not intending to participate in the tender. John Torrie, the senior partner at Torrie & Co. said: "We looked hard at the tender last week but we thought that clients would probably only get a couple of hundred shares and that we couldn't justify putting clients in."

An allocation of £1,500 would be able to sell more cheaply at the Abbey than at any other share shop except the Norwich & Peterborough. Dealing through Barclays, NatWest's Touchscreen and Sharelink's Prestel service will be the most expensive for those selling £1,500 of shares — all charge 1.5 per cent or £22.50.

A commission of 1 per cent or £15 will be taken by the Bank of Scotland, NatWest's postal service and Sharelink's postal service.

The Skipton and Leeds Permanent building societies are both offering a dealing service through Wise Speke, the Leeds stockbroker. The Skipton will charge £5 plus £1 extra for each member of a family of up to four people with the same surname. So four family members selling at the same time will pay a total of £8. The Leeds will sell shares for people who registered with the society for a flat rate of £7.50. Otherwise the cost is £10.

SARA MCCONNELL



The Second Helping

Perks to keep stags at bay

INVESTORS in BT who have registered with the Share Information Office are being offered a range of incentives to hold on to their shares, rather than sell them straightaway and take any profits. They will be able to opt either for a discount off the offer price or bonus shares (Sara McConnell writes).

As in past privatisations, investors will pay for shares in three instalments. If they hold on to their shares for the next 15 months, they will get a discount on the second and third instalments worth £30 for every 100 shares allocated, up to a maximum total discount of about £300 — which will affect those allocated more than 1,000 shares.

The discount will knock 15p off the second instalment, set at 120p, and 15p off the third instalment, the size of which will depend on the bids submitted in the retail tender.

Alternatively, those who would rather increase their allocation can opt for the share bonus. They will receive one free share for every ten allocated in the offer and

which they hold until December 31, 1994. The maximum qualifying investment is 1,500 shares, for a maximum 150 bonus shares.

Those who both registered with the Share Information Office and nominated a share shop or applied through a stockbroker will get preference in share allocation over those who only registered with the Share Information Office. People who use the publicly available application forms do not qualify for incentives.

Holding on to the partly paid shares until January 31 1992 will entitle investors to the full net interim dividend of 5.7p for the financial year 1991-2.

Prospectuses and application forms for those who have not pre-registered will be available from Wednesday. The public offer closes on December 4 and bids for the international tender to decide the strike price will close on December 6. Allocations will be announced on December 9, just hours before dealing starts. Interim certificates will be posted on December 18.

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THE INVESTMENT HOUSE

Share-shop around for best deal

THE 4.3 million people who have registered and nominated one of the eight government share shops for the BT sale should compare the shops' commission rates for the best deal after they have received their vouchers for buying and selling.

Investors are free to deal at any share shop and should not feel tied to the one they originally nominated. Most share shops are charging less than the £15 minimum set by the Treasury but some charge more for buying than selling. Charges for selling or buying more than £1,000 worth of shares vary quite substantially.

The Norwich & Peterborough building society has set the lowest charge, £9.50 for both buying and selling BT shares. This is a flat fee, regardless of the value of the stock sold. However, there is a steeper charge of £14 for selling or buying up to £1,400 of shares in other companies. Above this level, the society charges a commission of 1 per cent of the

value of the stock. Investors who have been allocated less than £800 of stock should not have to pay above the minimum price quoted by the share shops. Apart from the Norwich & Peterborough, NatWest's postal dealing service is the next best, at £9.95 for up to £995 of stock.

Lloyds will charge £11 for up to £1,100 worth of shares, while Barclays and the Bank of Scotland will charge a minimum of £12.50. However, Barclays' cost increases to 1.5 per cent for those buying or selling more than £833 of shares, so the cost of dealing in £1,000 of shares rises to £15, one of the highest rates of any share shop for this amount of stock.

The Bank of Scotland's £12.50 charge applies up to £1,250 of shares. The Midland's charge is £13 up to £1,040, while Abbey National has the most expensive minimum at £13.50.

However, the Abbey's minimum charge applies to sales of up to £1,800, higher than any of the others. Those with

an allocation of £1,500 would be able to sell more cheaply at the Abbey than at any other share shop except the Norwich & Peterborough. Dealing through Barclays, NatWest's Touchscreen and Sharelink's Prestel service will be the most expensive for those selling £1,500 of shares — all charge 1.5 per cent or £22.50.

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SARA MCCONNELL



Good news for the telephobic. From November 27th you can pick up a prospectus by hand.

So, some of you couldn't bring yourselves to call up.

Well now you can call in instead. Because starting from Wednesday November 27th you can collect a prospectus at most High Street Banks. (Each one contains an application form too.)

But if you did register earlier, you will be sent a prospectus and application form over the next few days. So you can relax.

Not for long though. Because either way, if you want to apply for shares you'll need to complete an application form. Then you'll have to return it, carefully following the instructions on the form. Most banks will need the form before 3.30pm, Tuesday December 3rd. Otherwise the final deadline is 10am, Wednesday December 4th.

Which is one message that we hope all telephobics will be receiving loud and clear.

You could buy a bit of BT.

**BT
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THE
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OVER

Bonus

By SARA McCONNELL

C&C Off



Coins in comfort: the Berkshire office complex that houses Rare Coin Investments

The idea of "slabbed coins" is an American import, but the

market for so-called slab coins has taken a nose dive. Some

Selling back a coin would not guarantee that investors would get what they had paid for it, he said. The original investment is non-refundable.


By LINDSAY COOK
MONEY EDITOR

In September, the society offered a five-year fixed-rate mortgage at 10.2 per cent (APR 11.6 per cent). More

The C&G loan is available on interest-only mortgages and remortgages of up to 80 per cent of the value of the property. There is a £250 arrangement fee, but borrowers are not obliged to take out any additional life assur-

The Household Mortgage Corporation (HMC) has launched a capped-rate mortgage, which will not rise above 9.95 per cent until April 1993. This rate is in part subsidised by the £400 completion fee. HMC said the rate would be

Brian Whitfield, HMC marketing director, said: "This new scheme is aimed directly at those people who want to move but are worried by the political turmoil surrounding the next general election."



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48 pages of facts, figures and performance statistics on lump sum and savings plan investment in M&G unit trusts managed by M&G Securities Limited (member of IMRO and Lautro) and the M&G PEP managed by M&G Financial Services Limited (member of IMRO).

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60 YEARS OF UNIT TRUSTS

Leeds offers card fee choice

By LINDSAY COOK, MONEY EDITOR

THE 250,000 customers of the Leeds Permanent Building Society's credit card must respond to a mailing from the society that offers them the option of paying an annual fee next year, or they will be charged automatically.

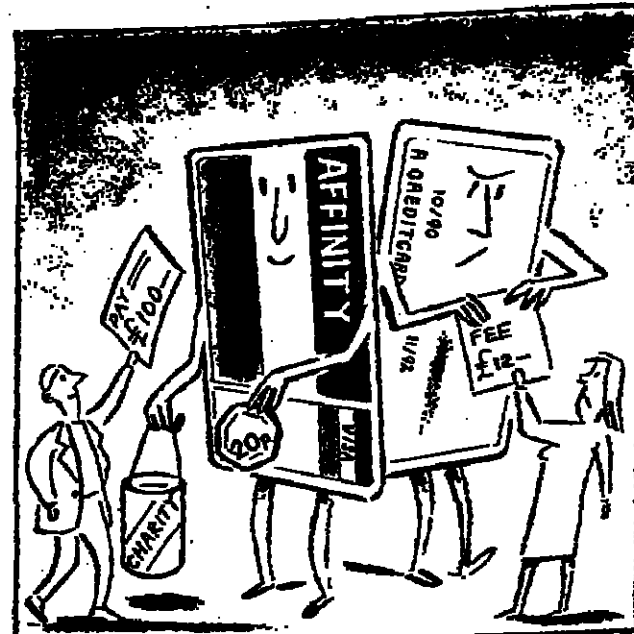
The fifth-largest society is giving its cardholders the choice of continuing to pay interest at an annual rate of 29.8 per cent and paying no annual fee or paying interest at 26.8 per cent and paying an annual fee of £12. Those who choose the fee can opt for £5 to be paid to their chosen charity or for that sum to be paid back into their account after 12 months as a rebate.

Customers who do not respond will automatically be charged £12, with £5 going to charity. New customers will

not be able to opt for a free card. Cardholders have until December 31 to decide. The changes will be implemented from February 1.

The Visa card, launched three years ago, is an affinity card, paying 20p to charity for every £100 spent. The card has raised more than £2.5 million for the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, British Heart Foundation and Mencap.

Most credit card companies now make an annual charge of between £8 and £12. Lloyds Bank was the first to introduce a charge, with no choice for customers. It lost a million customers as a result. Barclays followed with an £8 fee, followed by Midland, charging £10, and National Westminster, which introduced its £12 charge last month.



LETTERS

Interesting rates of return

From Mr Russell Tobin

Sir, Readers will be aware that some building society accounts have been superseded by accounts paying higher interest and that one needs to be alert and make the switch.

What they may not know is this: on November 1, 1991, I changed my Woolwich Prime Account to a Prime Gold account on finding that the interest rate was higher. The counter assistant (after the right form had been signed) simply wrote a new line in the passbook to show the transfer of the old balance to the Prime Gold Account, but without the interest on the old account up to the closing date.

I asked about the interest which had accrued since December 31, 1990 (interest is paid annually) and was told that interest on the new account would not be paid until September 1992, but that

this would include interest on the old account.

I asked if the "old" interest would be added in now, so that it could earn interest, and the counter assistant could not answer that satisfactorily.

I accordingly closed the "new" account on November 15, and had net interest of £145.89 credited. A formally opened Prime Gold Account now has an increased balance which, between now and next September, will earn interest on that additional amount.

Worth having, whatever it turns out to be, but why did the Woolwich adopt a practice which effectively reduces the interest rate which it advertises? In fact, can that be legal?

Yours sincerely,
R. TOBIN,
Dale House, Scotts Lane, Maids Moreton, Buckinghamshire.

Supply and demand

From Mr John Cheese

Sir, Recent correspondence has highlighted the wide range of opening hours at Barclays Bank branches. Opening hours have increased over the years because that is what our customers wanted. The majority of Barclays' 2,500 branches are open from 9.30am to 4.30pm from Monday to Friday. In 1987, Barclays extended opening hours to 5pm at 200 branches nationwide, in response to customer demand. Barclays was the first clear-

ing bank to open its doors on a Saturday, and almost 430 branches currently open from 9.30am to 12pm.

In mostly rural areas, there are 100 sub-branches which open from 9.30am to 3.30pm and there are a few branches that, due to remote location or seasonal demand, open their doors for a shorter period of time. For example, our branch in the small village of Cuckfield, West Sussex, opens from 10am to 12.30pm on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Out of normal business

Fidelity launches 13 offshore money funds

FIDELITY Investments is to launch 13 offshore money funds on Monday. The funds, which will pay interest gross, are open-ended Bermudian companies (Lindsay Cook writes).

The launch comes two weeks after the company added a cheque book facility and gold card to its UK authorised cash unit trust. This pays interest net of tax.

The interest rates will vary according to those available in the 13 currencies. These, on Wednesday, were Australian dollars (6.9 per cent), Canadian dollars (6.2 per cent), marks (8.1 per cent), Dutch guilders (8.3 per cent), ecus (8.9 per cent), French francs (8.7 per cent), Hong Kong dollars (2.4 per cent), Italian lire (10.2 per cent), yen (5.2 per cent), New Zealand dollars (6.7 per cent), sterling (9.8 per

cent), Swiss francs (6 per cent) and American dollars (3.6 per cent). The yields are net of all expenses and assume income reinvested.

Fidelity has set up a credit analysis department in an effort to ensure that the funds only deposit with sound banks. Each fund is restricted to investing 20 per cent in any one institution.

Wholesale foreign exchange rates and deposit rates are available to investors with no minimum investment.

There is a 1 per cent annual management fee. Investors will be given a transaction book to enable easy withdrawals or transfers to other currencies. Interest will be paid six-monthly or can be accumulated.

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MURRAY JOHNSTONE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Savings challenge for the chancellor

Investment trusts are among the fastest-growing savings plans.

Christine Whelan looks at their success, the pressure on Norman Lamont to give them a bigger market and a threat to their future

If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, investment trust companies can congratulate themselves. Three unit trust houses - M&G, Morgan Grenfell and Fidelity - have started investment trusts recently, and the accompanying publicity has helped to give the sector the most prominence it has had for many years.

The launches do not necessarily mean that unit trust companies have suddenly been converted to the intrinsic merit of investment trusts. The launches were timed to take advantage of a tax anomaly that allows £6,000 of new-issue investment trust shares to be placed in a personal equity plan (Pep) within 42 days of allocation.

By starting an investment trust, a unit house can offer investors their pooled fund management skills on a full £6,000 Pep, instead of the £3,000 annual limit that applies to "qualifying" unit trusts and existing investment trusts. This was a winner for M&G, which took £146 million of private investors' money into its new Income Investment Trust last month. £112 million of it through Peps. More modest efforts from Morgan Grenfell and Fidelity raised £24.3 million and £52 million respectively.

Although welcoming newcom-



Getting the message across: the investment trust campaign

ers, the investment trust industry hopes it will finally be able to persuade Norman Lamont, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to let existing investment trusts market themselves in a similar way. Jeremy Tigue, of Foreign & Colonial, says: "The lobbying never stops. It must be the logical step for next year's Budget."

The heavyweight advertising behind the new Pep launches is only one factor contributing to the in-

vestment trusts' present popularity with private investors. More consistent promotion has come from the Association of Investment Trust Companies (AIRC), which represents 216 of the 260 or so United Kingdom-listed trusts and has mounted a big publicity effort on its members' behalf in the past few years.

The publicity recently culminated in the AIRC's first generic press advertising campaign, which started in September and has a £500,000 budget for an initial six-month run. The campaign emphasises the ability of investment trusts to spread risk at low cost for private investors and offers respondents a free information pack.

Investment trust savings schemes (ITSS) have also developed the market enormously since Foreign & Colonial led the way in 1984. The schemes have since taken in more than £280 million, and a record £33 million was invested in the last quarter. Thirty management groups, covering 116 investment trusts, now offer the schemes, which allow individuals to contribute as little as £20 a month, plus occasional lump sums if they want, at low cost.

The number of regular savers has doubled in the space of two years to about 118,000.

Growing recognition by financial advisers of the merits of investment trusts is also boosting the sector. A recent survey of intermediaries shows that 78 per cent of those interviewed now regularly recommend investment trusts to their clients, even though many investment trust companies do not pay commission.

Kean Seager, of Whitechurch Securities, a Bristol intermediary, says: "We decided we must offer an investment trust service to give the fullest independent investment advice. The difficulty was that we could not deal only with the houses that paid commission. So, though we were nervous about it, we decided to charge fees. That has not proved a problem; in fact, investors appreciate the advice we are able to give them about markets and sectors."

Recent rule changes mean that



Market force: the chancellor is being lobbied to give the trusts more scope for selling their product

all intermediaries regulated by the Financial Intermediaries and Brokers Regulatory Association (Fimbra) can advise on investment trusts, and savings schemes can be offered, unsolicited, to



Kean Seager: unbiased advice

clients. The AIRC is also intensifying its courtship of financial advisers with explanatory roadshows, a telephone advice service and plans for an on-line investment trust dealing system.

Performance record is a key reason why many intermediaries offer investment trusts as "best advice". A £100 deposit placed in the average investment trust five years ago would now be worth £173.80, assuming that income is reinvested. The average unit trust, by contrast, would have returned £136.90. Over longer periods, the difference is more marked.

Investment trust managers' greater freedom to manoeuvre in fast-moving markets meant that the sector as a whole survived the October 1987 crash better than unit trusts, whose managers were forced to sell shares at rock-bottom prices to meet investors' demands for cash.

Investment trusts' marginal advantage on management costs and their ability to gear up in rising markets also help performance in the long term.

Alan McFarlane, a director of



Jeremy Tigue: marketing hope

the Edinburgh-based Ivory & Sime, says: "As well as the new launches, some of the techniques of marketing unit trusts are being applied to investment trusts, along with unit trust-style charging structures. That is new, but whether it will prove to be a positive or a negative move for the industry has yet to be seen."

Along with Moorgate Investment Management, Ivory & Sime has recently tackled the charges issue head-on by offering a savings scheme and Pep at no cost, apart from stamp duty, where no intermediaries are involved.

A low brokers' commission and ease of buying and selling are two investment trust strengths being promoted by the AIRC and its member companies.

With the telephone broker Sharelink, the AIRC set up an execution-only dealing service called Share-It, by which private investors can deal in investment trust shares at below standard stockbroker commissions.

In encouraging easier and cheaper access, the AIRC's aim is to restore investment trusts to their original Victorian bias towards private shareholders and away from institutional ownership. The move is in investment trust companies' interests.

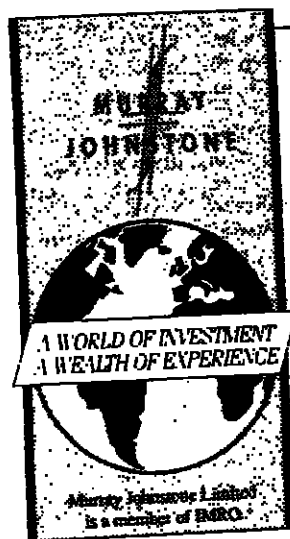
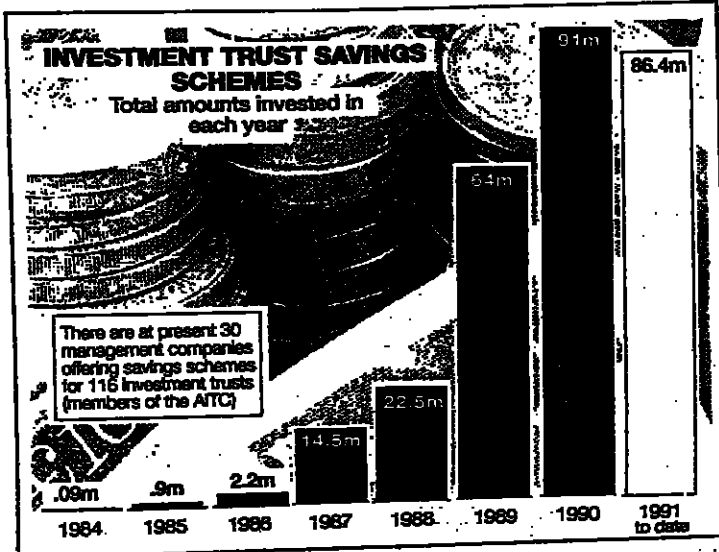
Yet there is a potential pitfall here, too. Some observers believe that by encouraging large retail inflows, especially through savings schemes, investment trusts may lose some of their portfolio management flexibility.

Another concern is that a lot of long-term private shareholders, especially through Peps, might reduce liquidity in the market.

Most investment trust companies, however, believe these would be nice problems to have. The companies see a huge retail market to be developed, not least in the use of investment trusts for general financial planning such as mortgages, pensions and school fees packages.

If anything, the pace of launches is likely to intensify between now and the general election because the Labour party has pledged to abolish Peps. The proposed flotation of 3i, the venture capital group, as an investment trust next spring will provide a further publicity boost for an industry that believes its time has come.

© The author is the editor of Moneywise



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The Savings Plan will be available from mid-December, but you can register now for your information pack. Callfree Fidelity InvestorLine on 0800 414191, or talk to your Stockbroker or Independent Financial Adviser, or return the coupon.

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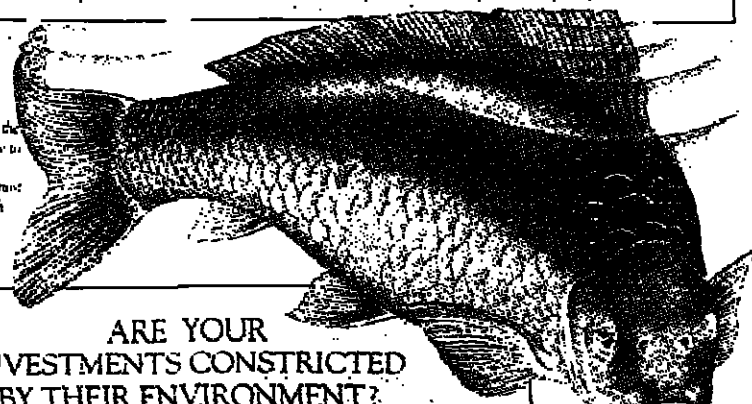
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TT 4

MURRAY JOHNSTONE

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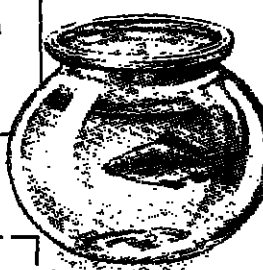
Denying a fish its natural environment by confining it will restrict its development, rather like investing your money in a Building Society where its potential for growth will always remain limited.

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An investment trust is a publicly listed company whose business is investing in the shares of other companies. It offers investors access to a portfolio of holdings, up to 200 in some cases, through the purchase of a single share.

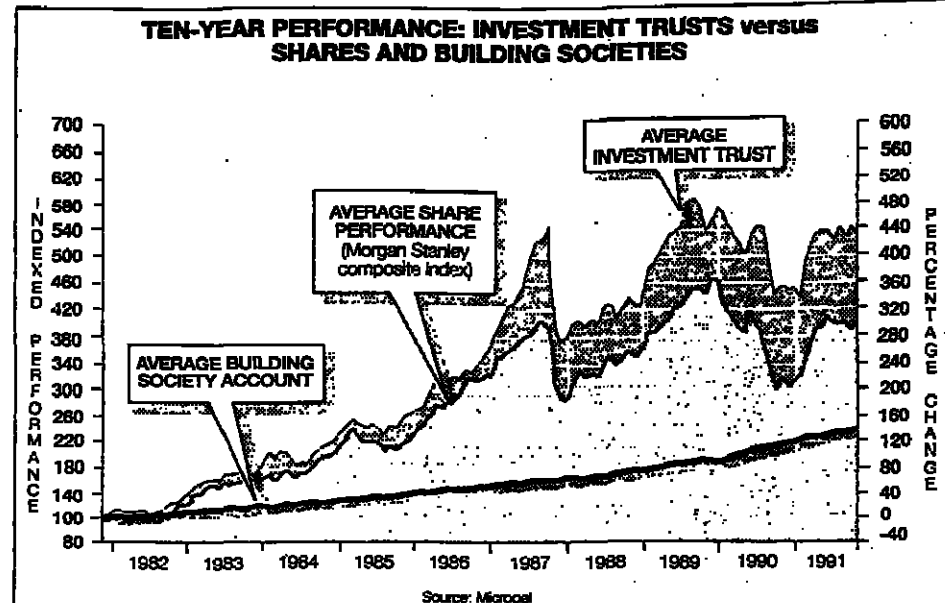
Foreign & Colonial, the first investment trust, started in 1868, is still one of the industry's biggest. The original idea was to encourage the buying of shares, especially in exotic overseas markets to which private investors would not have access. The reputation for internationalism has stuck, although this year the sector as a whole has invested mostly in Britain.

There are about 260 investment trusts, with a stock market value of more than £14 billion. For comparative performance purposes, they are in 20 sectors, depending on the markets in which they invest—Japan, or commodity and energy, for example—or investment objective, such as high income. Their share prices are listed daily and monthly performance figures are published by the Association of Investment Trust Companies (AITC).

Every investment trust operates as a quoted company with a board of directors, which appoints the portfolio managers.

Individual and institutional shareholders have voting rights to elect directors and can lobby to change the managers. Many investment trusts are run by specialist management houses with groups of trusts in their stable; others operate independently. There are nearly 80 management

Buying into an investment trust offers private savers a wide selection from even a single share, Christine Whelan writes



groups, whose trusts are members of AITC.

Investment trusts are usually described as pooled or collective investments. They differ from other managed funds, such as unit trusts, endowment policies and investment bonds, in several ways. With other funds, investors buy units in an open-ended fund, where units are created or cancelled on demand.

Investment trust shareholders deal in a fixed number of shares, determined when a trust is started. The trading of shares in the market should therefore not affect the portfolio manager.

The share price of an investment trust is traditionally at a discount to the net value of its

assets, whereas unit prices always reflect asset value and do not trade either at a discount or at a premium. This means that where an investment trust is trading at a discount, investors are getting extra assets for their money.

This does not favour investors who sell when there is a wide discount, because they do not get back full value. Investment trusts are also allowed to borrow to buy stock while unit trusts are not. This ability to gear up a portfolio gives investment trusts the power to boost performance in rising markets.

Investment trusts can invest widely, buying stakes in unquoted companies or directly

in property. Although most managed funds consist of the units that are the same, investment trusts can structure their shares in different ways.

A simple split capital trust, for example, consists of capital shares, which accumulate any capital growth but pay no dividends, and income shares, which attract all the trust's income but have a redemption price, which, like the life of the trust, is fixed.

Unit trusts and investment trusts are taxed in the same way in the hands of the investor, in that dividends are paid net of basic-rate tax and are charged at 40 per cent for high-rate taxpayers. Non-taxpayers can reclaim the tax. Capital gains above the

individual £5,500 annual allowance are charged at standard rates. Investment bonds and other life company funds can offer "tax-free" lump sums, but, unlike them, investment trusts pay no capital gains tax on profits made within the portfolio, and also pay less income tax than life funds. In theory, this gives investment trusts a performance edge, and also benefits investors who would not normally pay capital gains tax on their holdings.

Like other quoted shares, investment trusts can be bought and sold on any business day. Unit trusts offer similar ease of access. However, investment trust prices depend on the stock market and carry none of the guaranteed bonuses of, say, a with-profits endowment. Neither is there a life cover element.

There are far fewer investment trusts than unit trusts—260 compared with more than 1,400—but the sector can still offer investors access to a wide variety of markets, investment objectives and risk.

The success of investment trust personal equity plans (PEPs) and savings schemes is prompting many companies to look at other packaged investment trust products, which could tackle one of the difficulties in marketing investment trusts—to private investors who still consider them complicated.

Nobody in the industry denies that investment trusts can be complicated. They hope, however, by stressing investment trusts' strong performance, flexibility and low charges, to make investment trusts a natural choice for most private portfolios.

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Which is why Investment Trusts are the answer. They are run by highly experienced fund managers and your risk will be spread across as many as 200 shares. And the annual management charge for most large trusts is as little as 0.5% of the funds under management - for some it is even less.

As public companies quoted on the Stock Exchange, most Investment Trusts are listed on the share pages so you will be able to watch the progress of your investment.

For more information please send for 'Buying Shares in Investment Trust Companies'. It's free and produced by AITC, the body that speaks for Investment Trust companies.

Fill in the coupon or call us on 071-431 5222.



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Cost-saving savings

Before the advent of savings schemes, investors had to buy and sell investment trust shares through a stockbroker, incurring a commission, usually of 1.65 per cent, which made small transactions too costly. Now, with investment trust savings schemes, investors can save from as little as £25 a month, often without incurring any broking commission. They are growing in popularity rapidly.

The investment trust company collects all investors' money and deals with a stockbroker itself. Because the company is regularly investing lots of money, it can negotiate favourable commissions, and the investor never deals with the stockbroker.

Investment trusts were first established in the 1860s by and for private investors. They have since become increasingly dominated by large institutional investors, sometimes appearing inaccessible and complicated.

Investment trusts are quoted companies that invest in other companies' shares. Their shares are bought and

Investment trust savings schemes are growing rapidly

sold like any other share. If demand for shares increases, the share price goes up.

Unlike unit trusts, where new units can be created to meet increased demand, investment trusts are closed-ended funds, so for an investor to buy or sell shares, there has to be a buyer or seller.

Consequently, the shares of investment trusts can trade at a premium or a discount to their net asset value (NAV), the real value of the underlying assets. So a share worth, say, 100p, can be sold for 104p or 96p. The price investors pay for shares is therefore not related to movements in the stock market or the value of the underlying assets, but to the level of demand for shares.

Institutions have a tendency to buy shares when they are at a discount to their NAV in the hope that the discount will narrow or even move to a

premium. This is called "playing the discount game", often to make short-term gains. Investment trust companies prefer long-term investors.

Regular savers provide a steady demand for shares, which bolsters the price and narrows the discount, and helps investment trusts to defend themselves against hostile takeover bids.

Keith Omsworth, the business development manager at Ivory & Sims, says: "Monthly investment is extremely sensible for investors from a timing point of view. Typically, investors buy and sell shares at the wrong time, investing at the top of the market and selling out at the bottom. Regular investment removes the timing decision for them."

By investing every month, whatever the market is doing, investors buy at an average price over the year. Touche Remnant and Kleinwort Benson each offer their own regular-savings scheme, for a minimum of £25 a month. Henderson's minimum is £50.

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SIT over 10 years would have grown to £4,717 at 31 July 1991, an increase of 371%.

Entry into STOCKPLAN is easy. You can invest as little as £25 a month or a minimum lump sum of £250. We make no charges* on investments through STOCKPLAN, so all your money goes directly into buying SIT stock, further enhancing the potential for capital growth.

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Chappell's service

Mention "investment trust" at a dinner party and the conversation will stop dead. No clear image comes to mind — you cannot identify with an investment trust as you can with a brand of toothpaste, a chocolate bar or a can of fizzy drink.

So who in his right mind would give up five years of his life to promote them? Who is stubborn enough to go on and on until investment trusts are as familiar as premium bonds or BT shares?

Philip Chappell, that's who. In five years as the adviser to the Association of Investment Trust Companies (AITC), he has developed a fanatical devotion to the investment trust cause. He wants everybody in Britain to have one, but he admits he is fighting an uphill battle.

"We at AITC genuinely believe we have a product suitable for the mass market," Mr Chappell says, "but reaching the mass market is a difficult task with a financial product. You cannot, for example, feature exciting illustrations. Whenever we have done a video on investments in really exciting new products, they all seem to go bust."

Advertising by the AITC and individual companies — the Flemings, Foreign & Colonial and Murray Johnstones — has made

Jon Ashworth talks to the financial adviser who has the task of making investment trusts as well publicised as BT shares

people more aware of investment trusts, yet they remain a fringe product.

Only about 600,000 people have taken the plunge and placed money in investment trusts, compared with about 1.8 million in unit trusts, 27 million in building society accounts, and 30 million in insurance products.

Mr Chappell hopes the number of investment trust holders will rise to two million in the medium term — years rather than months — but does not want to stoop to the "just think what you could do with £50,000" style of advertising.

He says: "It all comes down to making a financial product interesting," he says. "The insurance industry does it by saying, 'Wouldn't you like a cruise on the Canberra or QE2 in ten years' time? I am nervous of these

forward projections. There are risks."

Advertising is part of it, but word of mouth is most effective. Many people take out endowment mortgages simply because their friends or neighbours have one. Convincing more people that investment trusts deserve equal billing is the challenge.

"The two biggest opportunities in financial planning tend to be when you start planning for a pension and when you start buying a house," Mr Chappell says. "There is an argument in both cases that you can use an investment trust product."

Many homebuyers have an endowment or pension mortgage and leave it at that. Mr Chappell wants financial advisers to encourage a less familiar package.

Homebuyers could take out a repayment-only mortgage, arrange separate life cover, and use a personal equity plan or savings scheme linked to an investment trust to clear the loan eventually.

Mr Chappell says: "Everybody should have a quarter of their free money in their house, a quarter in index-linked gilts, a quarter in investment trusts and a quarter in the equity market," he says. "That would turn us into a £500 billion industry overnight."



Philip Chappell: "Reaching the masses is a difficult task with a financial product"

The next special report on
INVESTMENT TRUSTS
will be published in THE TIMES

MARCH 28 1992

For details regarding advertising
Contact either Simon Broch or Alex Keighley

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For the year ended 31st July 1991.
INCOME: Earnings up 7.4%, Dividend raised by 6.1%
ASSETS: Total assets £262.0m, net asset value up by 12.2%
(FT All-Share Index up 7.7%)
This favourable comparison is largely due to the excellent performance of holdings in all markets, particularly the US.

DISTRIBUTION: Equities, UK 10.2%, N. America 31.3%, Europe 58.5%
For East 7.8%, Cash 2.4%

SAVINGS INFORMATION

For more information, please tick the appropriate box and return this

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SECOND ALLIANCE REPORT AND ACCOUNTS:

ALLIANCE PEP: A self-select PEP with a choice of over 100 shares. No initial or annual charges and very low dealing costs.

SAVINGS SCHEME: A low cost method of investing lump sums or regular savings in the Second Alliance Trust.

SHARE EXCHANGE: Facility for selling shares and switching proceeds into the Alliance PEP or Savings Scheme.

TENSA: Fixed and variable interest rates directly linked to money market rates.

Name

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Postcode

The Second Alliance Trust PLC is a company limited by guarantee and is not a company as defined in the Companies Act 1985. The Alliance PEP, TenSA and Savings Scheme are not regulated by the Financial Services Authority. The Share Exchange Facility is not a regulated activity. The Alliance PEP, TenSA and Savings Scheme are not regulated by the Financial Services Authority. The Share Exchange Facility is not a regulated activity.

WINNERS OF WHAT INVESTMENT 1990
INVESTMENT TRUST GROUP OF THE YEAR AWARD

The split capital investment trust is meant to offer something to everybody. Whether you want income or capital gains, safety or high risk, these trusts should meet your needs.

Split trusts are backed by a normal portfolio of stocks just like any other. The proceeds are sliced up and given to different types of share made to suit the needs of different types of investor.

John Szymanski, the head of investment trust research at Warburg Securities, says: "These trusts give you total flexibility in determining how much risk and how much reward you want and the profile between income and capital return."

"They also introduce an element of tax efficiency by allowing you to choose between income and capital."

The most common types of shares are zero dividend preference, income, capital and warrants. All except the income share are intended to give capital gain with varying degrees of risk.

The zero dividend preference shares are the safest. The trust manager's priority is to make sure the shares pay back a certain sum on a set date in five years' time, say, when the trust is wound up.

The recently launched M&G Income Investment Trust, for example, has zero dividend preference shares, which should grow at a rate of

Risk or safety? Take your pick

11.5 per cent a year. In 2001, a 34.5p investment should be worth 102.46p.

The capital shares take all the capital gain left in the portfolio after the zero dividend preference shares have been serviced. They are high-risk because they could quickly fall in value in a bad year for stock markets, but they should appreciate equally quickly in a good year.

Warrants are the most speculative of all these investments. They confer the right to buy another of the trust's shares at a set price until a certain date. They can fluctuate wildly in value and, if the underlying share performs badly, can expire worthless.

The riskiness of income shares varies widely from trust to trust. All offer a high-income yield, which should grow, and little prospect of capital growth. However, although some trust managers make it a high priority to repay the trust's capital, others do not.

These are only broad guidelines. In practice, innovative

investment managers are always thinking up new types of shares with names that give only a general idea of their characteristics. The names of these shares often offer a false sense of security, something to worry even institutional investors such as pension funds.

Robbie Robertson, an analyst at the stockbroker County NatWest, says: "Some institutions ask, 'Are these things heading for a fall? What will happen if one or other of these bits of paper cannot be covered? Will it undermine the whole sector?'"

Institutions are concerned that people might buy something called, for example, an "ordinary income share", only to find out it is far from "ordinary" and loses its value, and this might result in bad publicity and a fall in investment trust share prices. Often, such so-called ordinary income shares pay out income at the expense of capital.

RUPERT BRUCE

A tax loophole that allows personal equity plans (PEPs) investors to invest £6,000 in a new investment trust has resulted in an explosion of investment trust PEP launches in recent months.

Normally, only half of the £6,000-a-year PEP limit can be invested in a collective investment scheme, such as an investment trust or a unit trust. However, because an investment trust is a quoted company, when a new one is started, it is classed as a "new issue" by the Inland Revenue. These new schemes qualify for the full £6,000 investment.

M&G and Fidelity started the most high-profile investment trust PEPs, which together raised almost £300 million.

In general, the investment trust industry has welcomed the loophole on the ground that tax investment trusts are one of the best investments a PEP investor can hold.

Although PEPs were originally intended to encourage investors to invest directly into equities, many industry experts believe that £6,000 is not enough to buy shares. For this amount, only a handful of shares can be bought, which does not give investors a sufficient spread of risk.

Investment trusts are attractive to PEP investors. Their performance is aided by their being closed-ended funds. This means fund managers do not have to worry

PERSONAL EQUITY PLANS

Tax loophole peps up savers

about inflows and outflows of money because buyers and sellers have to be matched.

If unit trust investors decide to sell their units, the fund manager can find himself forced to sell stock in falling markets, or having to buy stocks in a rising market to meet demand from investors.

Some investment trust companies are worried that investors have been carried away by the marketing hype surrounding the launch of these trusts and may not be fully aware of what they have bought.

One criticism of the new trusts is that they have introduced a level of charges more akin to those on a unit trust and hitherto unheard of in the investment trust industry.

James de Sausmarez, the manager of Touche Remnant's investment trust division, says: "Investors should look closely at what charges are being levied."

He believes that if investors are basic-rate taxpayers — unlikely to exceed the capital gains tax allowance — they must consider whether the charges on a trust outweigh any tax benefits to be gained.

Keith Ounsworth, the business development manager at Ivory & Sime, says: "Investment trusts are an ideal investment for PEP investors because they offer a spread of risk." Investors should choose a good-performing trust rather than one that simply allows them to invest the full £6,000.

HAZEL SPINK

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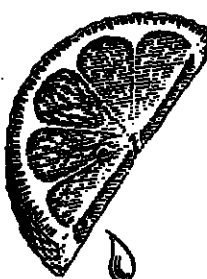
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An International Investment Trust.

strong, they can take this more exciting approach with confidence.

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It's an approach that has paid off handsomely.

If you had placed £6,000 in the Saints PEP in November 1990, you would have accumulated £8,235 a year later — a return of 37% compared with only 31% from the FT-All-Share Index.*

Remember, though, that the value of your investments (and the income they produce) can fluctuate and you may get back less than

you invested. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. And the tax treatment of PEPs may change in the future.

Traditional Skills

Saints — The Scottish American Investment Company — has been investing internationally for over 100 years.

Saints and its PEP are managed by Stewart Ivory & Company Ltd, who go back almost as far. Together, they exemplify the Scottish traditions of security and investment expertise. But they like a little bit of excitement, too.

What To Do Next

If you'd like to know more about the Saints PEP, please complete the coupon below. It might bring just the dash of zest you've been looking for.

To Stewart Ivory & Company Limited, 43 Chancery Square, Edinburgh EH2 4HW Telephone: 031-226 3271.

Please send me full details, including the financial results of Saints.

Name

Address

Postcode

* PEP performance based on an actual client investing on 2nd November 1990, valued at mid-market, excluding initial 3% commission. (FT-All-Share return includes gross income re-invested. Source: the WM Company.)

Stewart Ivory & Company Ltd is a member of I.M.R.O.

Three financial experts from the world of investment trusts give advice on how and when to buy shares

The effective way to make money work

Investment trusts have recently attracted attention as being among the most cost-effective ways in which the private investor can participate in stock-market investment.

If you have little knowledge of investment and no stock market contacts, how do you get access to investment trusts? First, write to the Association of Investment Trust Companies (AITC), Park House, 16 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7JJ, for a list of trusts.

Under the Financial Services Act, the AITC will give advice and a list dividing the available trusts into convenient categories.

You should then decide what your objectives are for investment. Is it capital growth or income? If capital is required, the next question is whether it is achieved by a big general trust or by a smaller specialist. A general trust will give an investor the safety of diversification in stock markets around the world.

A specialist trust may produce higher rewards with a portfolio concentrated on a particular geographical area. However, the risks will also be greater if a specialised area goes out of fashion.

For income, the choice will depend on whether you want a high initial return or a lower one that may grow.

If you are new to investment trusts you should con-

MICHAEL HART,
of Foreign
& Colonial

fine yourself to the types of trust referred to above.

The other types of trust are venture capital and split capital. These can involve more risk or require great understanding. Venture capital needs a long-term outlook and a recognition that the investment may carry a lot of risk. In split capital trusts the income and capital rewards are split among different types of shareholder. You should be aware of the conditions applying to every type of share.

Entry into the world of investment trusts brings you into contact with the mysteries of gearing and discounts. Gearing means borrowing to enable the trust to buy shares. Discount means the price of the shares in the stock market is below the asset value per share of the trust. Be careful if the discount is low and the gearing is high.

How do you choose? The AITC's invaluable list will give the performance records of trusts and the telephone numbers of the investment trust managers.

The difficult question is when to buy. In the long term, many investment trusts have

done extremely well for investors, but if you had bought shares just before the October 1987 crash, it would have taken several years to get back to that level.

So the best way of avoiding buying at precisely the wrong moment is to spread the buying of investment trust shares over a period. This is easily done by using an investment trust savings scheme to buy small amounts regularly.

Savings schemes are economical. Usually, the cost is only 0.2 per cent, plus, of course, the 0.5 per cent stamp duty everybody has to pay. Savings plans can be started at any time and stopped at your choosing with no penalties.

The only trouble with savings schemes is that the investor will not be able to time the purchase precisely because most savings schemes buy only once a week. This can be avoided by going direct to a stockbroker or a low cost dealing system such as BT's Sharelink, but it will be more costly than a savings scheme.

Once you have bought an investment trust, look on it as a medium-term to long-term investment. Investment trust shares will fluctuate. The plan should be to try to sell when the market generally is high and avoid selling during a period of market panic.

If the market is buoyant and you think you may need the money in the next year or so, aim to sell some shares while the going is good.

Six points for the savers

LORD MARK FITZALAN HOWARD
of Fleming Investment
Trust Management

Low charges, strong investment performance and positive press coverage have recently made investment trust savings plans popular with consumers.

Yet the industry should not be complacent. Soon management companies may not be able to rely on the generic benefits of investment trusts to attract funds from the personal sector.

We at Fleming are struck by the increasing sophistication of our plan members. Private investors, supported by the scrutiny of personal finance journalists, are looking much more critically at savings plans and are making careful distinctions before choosing.

There are several points to consider in assessing a savings plan:

● **Costs.** Investment trust savings plans are easily the cheapest way for the private investor to invest in stock markets. Some plans levy low charges, while others levy charges approaching those of unit trusts. I believe private investors are increasingly demanding value for money rather than low costs alone.

As with any consumer product or service, investors have to look at what is being offered within the cost rather than the costs on their own. At Fleming, we are committed to making it easy for investors both to sell and to buy, and to offering an after-sales service in answering queries quickly and providing efficient administration. A commitment to customer care is a vital component of any plan.

Often a low published charge is quickly offset by other costs, and investors also need to know that the manager is buying their shares at the most favourable terms. However, any difference in costs is swamped eventually by differences in performance.

● **Performance record.** You should assess the overall performance of the management group as well as any specific trust you are considering. Often a trust with an apparently strong record is reaping the benefits of specialising in a strong sector. The group's record across a whole range of sectors is in some ways a more reliable guide to its skills.

● **Choice.** Does the plan offer you a good choice of trusts? As managers of 13 different trusts, we at Fleming are strong believers in the importance of diversity. Every investor is different. Not all want high income, not all want to invest worldwide. A good plan will give you a broad selection of trusts, so



Future prospects: Lord Mark Fitzalan Howard (right) meets a Fleming shareholder

you can find one that closely matches your needs.

● **Information.** The world of investment is complicated, and a good manager will do more to educate investors than merely sending out an annual report to them.

I am delighted by private shareholders' enthusiasm for reading the Fleming newsletter, with which we keep them informed about market developments and the performance of the trusts.

● **Involvement.** One of the great advantages of investment trusts is that investors are shareholders in public companies. Members of the Fleming Savings Plan can attend our annual general meetings. A good plan should encourage people to attend the meetings.

One of the most gratifying recent experiences at Fleming was having to adjourn and move the venue of the Claverhouse Investment Trust annual meeting because

the attendance of our plan members was so high!

● **Versatility.** Well established plans provide additional features, such as the ability to exchange other shares for investment trust shares conveniently and inexpensively. Fleming has found that many investors use its share exchange facility to swap their privatisation and other holdings for the more balanced portfolios offered by investment trusts.

CHOOSING AN INVESTMENT TRUST

There are now 250 UK investment trusts available. Our expertise and research facilities can assist in achieving the returns you require. We shall provide you with our current recommendations without charge.

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When borrowing has to stop

PAUL MANDUCA, of Touche Renmant

issue debentures and why are they not gearing up?

There are probably a number of answers to these questions. The first reason is straightforward. Revenue accounts, which determine how much is available to pay dividends, are under pressure because dividends from portfolio investments are being cut or not increased during the present recession.

In addition, costs have been rising, and this is partly because marketing budgets for the promotion of savings schemes and other similar products have been increased. The result is that discounts have been reduced to net asset value.

These factors have made boards of directors cautious about increasing borrowings.

given that any recovery in general dividend growth still seems elusive.

Boards are also determined to maintain or increase marketing expenditure and encourage private investors into savings schemes and personal equity plans in view of the lower discounts and in some cases premiums that have been achieved for shareholders during the past two years.

Directors are obliged to enhance and improve the rating of a public limited company, although these activities must, of course, be legal.

A further factor causing managers to be conservative is

the outlook for world markets, which have recovered well from the depths of last winter's Middle East depression. Next year global growth may rise, but recent indicators in the United States and the UK have undermined confidence in the pace of economic recovery and therefore in hopes for the resumption of corporate profits growth.

The news has been slightly

more encouraging in Japan, where the overheated economy is starting to slow and is allowing interest rates to fall.

Europe remains in the doldrums, beleaguered by high German interest rates, and political problems in the East.

Quite possibly, the UK is following the path of a classic economic recovery, in which 1992 will be followed by an excellent 1993 for corporate

profits growth. There are, however, enough uncertainties and enough stock-market volatility to make long-term borrowing seem a slightly bold move at this stage.

Another uncertainty is the effect that the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System will have on the cost of long-term borrowing.

Could it be that the exchange rate mechanism will bring about a financial discipline that will lower long-term

interest rates and make borrowing today look folly?

There are many uncertainties when considering a question such as this. Think back to 1974, when many investment trusts were caught with high borrowings by a stock market collapse. By the early 1980s, therefore, the criticism that managers had not used the investment trust structure to best advantage was heard equally loudly.

Four years since the October 1987 crash, markets have recovered well.

The question of whether to gear is one that will not go away and may even return to haunt investment managers and their boards.

Read it and weep.

Savings Plan Comparison

	1986	1991
Average Martin Currie Investment Trust	£1,000	£1,940*
Average Investment Trust	£1,000	£1,659**
Average Building Society Higher Rate Account	£1,000	£1,461**

Tears of joy or tears of frustration, depending of course on whether or not you've already started a Martin Currie Investment Trust Savings Plan.

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If you haven't, blow your nose and examine the table again.

Impressive isn't it? Particularly when you consider the Martin Currie Savings Plan is specifically designed to make it easy for the private investor to buy shares in a range of UK and overseas companies through an investment trust.

With all the advantages of risk diversification, professional management and excellent returns, it's hardly surprising that more people are turning to investment trusts to make their savings work harder.

For as little as £20 a month or a minimum of £200 in a lump sum you can invest in any of the four trusts in the Plan, each with distinct investment objectives. Whether you want long-term capital growth or regular income or even a combination of both, the choice is yours.

What's more, there are no initial charges when you invest in the Plan directly. The only cost is stamp duty (0.5%).

With all these advantages, shouldn't you be seriously considering our Savings Plan? You can find out how easy it is to share in the

performance of the Martin Currie Savings Plan by sending for our free brochure today.

Please remember that the value of shares and the income from them can fall as well as rise and an investor may not get back the amount invested. The past is not necessarily a guide to the future.

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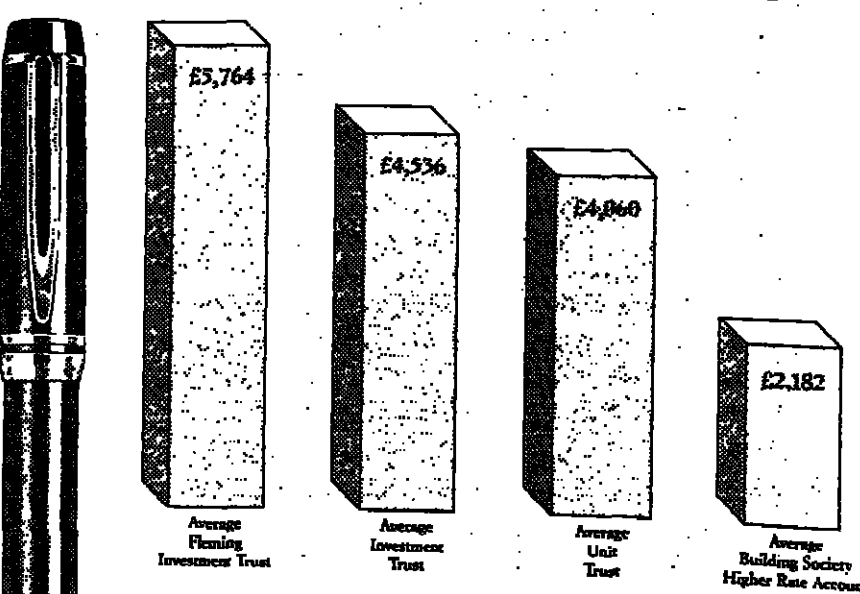
Other forms of investment have their attractions, but over the long term our performance stands out. Over ten years the average Fleming investment trust outperformed the average of all investment trusts by 27% and the average unit trust by 42%. It outperformed the average building society higher rate account by a remarkable 164%.

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Sources: Macropost net income reinvested, 27/9/91. Unit trust figures are offer to bid. Average investment trust figures do not include charges. Fleming's figures include all dealing costs. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to the future.

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Docklands Express to join elite

FOUR horses have won the Whitbread Gold Cup and the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup in the same year. They are Tazidernist (1958), Arkle (1965), April Seventh (1975) and Diamond Edge (1981).

At Newbury today, I will be looking to this year's Whitbread winner Docklands Express to join the elite.

Two factors have combined to improve his chance during the past 24 hours. First, Jenny Pitman's decision to run the top weight Garrison Savannah. That has meant no rise in the weights. Had he dropped out, they would have gone up 8lb.

Second, when rain was bucketing down earlier this week, a gloomy atmosphere prevailed in Upper Lambourn.

where Docklands Express is trained by Kim Bailey.

The one thing that Bailey did not want was soft ground for his horse, whose training has long been targeted on today's race. However, after three drying days the steeplechase course on the Berkshire track should be in perfect condition.

Watching Docklands Express perform first time out at Wetherby where he was runner-up to Celtic Shot, the indelible impression gleaned was that the race would do him nothing but good.

Since then he has worked encouragingly well on today's course with his talented stable companion Kings Fountain, who went on to win the big race at Ascot last Saturday.

Having won a Whitbread, staying today's trip will clearly not be a problem as far as Docklands Express is concerned. And he is not devoid of speed either, having won over two and three-quarter miles at Stratford last season.

MANDARIN

MICHAEL PHILLIPS

Last year's winner Arctic Call attempts to emulate Arkle, who is still the only horse to have won this coveted prize twice. On paper, there should not be much between Arctic Call and last year's runner-up, Master Bob, since the latter is now 5lb better off for a two-length beating. Unlike when he ran that promising race behind Romany King at Newbury earlier this month, Arctic Call will be wearing blinkers again.

Three previous winners of the Cheltenham Gold Cup, Arkle, Mill House and Burrough Hill Lad, are the only horses to have won this race with 12 stone or more on their back. Although Garrison Savannah has also won the Gold Cup, I do not see him in their league. Also, he was a bit disappointing first time out at Wincanton.

It will be a very fine piece of training on Nick Gaselee's part if Party Politics wins. Not only did he have a second operation on his hind in the summer, he has also not had a race this term. That and the drying ground could conspire against him.

While Martin Pipe and Jimmy Fitzgerald will be looking to Chatham and Gold Options to follow in the footsteps of Strands Of Gold and Galway Blaze respectively, their previous winners of the race, I still feel that Docklands Express has a chance second to none, and he is my nap.

Today's programme can begin with Amari King winning the North Street Handicap Chase. He was mighty impressive when beating My Young Man on his seasonal debut over this course and distance earlier this month.

Gran Alba, who was beaten a whisker by Sybilin at Cheltenham, looks capable of going one better in the Gerry

Fielden hurdle since he will be receiving 6lb from the Triumph Hurdle winner Oh So Risky.

Cab On Target is my choice to win the Newbury Long Distance Hurdle as his trainer Mary Reveley would not have sent him on the long journey from Cleveland to take on the likes of Trapper John, Barnbrook Again and Danny Harbord without good reason.

Having so nearly beaten Le Piccolone on his debut over fences, Granvillewaterford can spark a double for his jockey Jamie Osborne by winning the Fulke Walwyn Chase, to be completed by Bas De Laine repeating his recent victory over the course and distance in the Speen Novices' Hurdle.

Finally, Nomatic Way, who has been such a grand servant for Lambourn trainer Barry Hills, has the class to make his presence felt at Newcastle where he takes on Fildway, Royal Derbi and Sybilin in the Bellway Homes Fighting Fifth Hurdle.

MANDARIN	THUNDERER	RICHARD EVANS
12.45 Amari King	12.45 Amari King	1.50 Docklands Express
1.15 Gran Alba	1.15 GRAN ALBA (nap)	2.25 CAB ON TARGET (nap)
1.50 DOCKLANDS EXPRESS (nap)	2.25 Burgoyne	
2.25 Cab On Target	3.00 Granvillewaterford	
3.00 Granvillewaterford	3.35 Starsreak	
3.35 Bas De Laine		

The Times Private Handicapper's top rating: 2.25 CAB ON TARGET.

GOING: GOOD (CHASE COURSE); GOOD TO SOFT (HURDLES)

12.45 NORTH STREET HANDICAP CHASE

(£5,491; 2m 180yd) (4 runners)

101 6P20-4 DECIDED 10 (C.D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
102 101-21 AMARI KING 17 (C.D.F.G.S.) (M. Ward-Thorne) P Fosse 7-11-7	J. J. 89
103 101-21 MY YOUNG MAN 17 (C.D.F.G.S.) (M. Ward-Thorne) P Fosse 7-11-7	C. 89
104 101-21 FOR THE GRIN 17 (C.D.F.G.S.) (M. Ward-Thorne) P Fosse 7-11-7	R. 89

BETTING: 11-10 Amari King, 3-2 My Young Man, 3-2 For The Grin, 8-1 Decided.

1990: SPRINGHOLM 8-11-4 R. Duwoody (2-1) D. Nicholson 4 ran

FORM FOCUS

DECIDED 10th of 11 to Westminster in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. Previously 25th of 40 to 10th in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle.

1.15 GERRY FIELDEN HURDLE

(Grade II; £2,285; 2m 100yd) (6 runners)

201 118-1 OH SO RISKY 28P (C.D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
202 118-1 RENE DE VALSE 18 (C.D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
203 613-2 GRAN ALBA 15 (D.G.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
204 11 KAHN 15 (D.G.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89

BETTING: 6-4 OH SO RISKY, 3-1 Kahn, 3-1 Kahn, 3-1 Kahn, 3-1 Kahn, 3-1 Kahn, 3-1 Kahn.

FORM FOCUS

OH SO RISKY impressively beat Chelmer (2m 21yd, good to soft) in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. Previously 25th of 40 to 10th in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle.

COURSE SPECIALISTS

TRAINERS	Winners	Runners	Per cent	JOCKEYS	Winners	Rides	Per cent
1. B. Bailey	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7
2. M. Ward-Thorne	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7
3. M. Ward-Thorne	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7
4. M. Ward-Thorne	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7

(Not including yesterday's results)

NEWCASTLE

MANDARIN	THUNDERER	RICHARD EVANS
12.30 Dawson City	12.30 Dawson City	2.05 Royal Derby
1.30 Gallatin	1.30 Magic Secret	
1.30 Ninofus	1.30 Arpal Breeze	
2.05 Nomatic Way	2.05 Royal Derby	
2.35 Nos Na Gaoithe	2.35 Whiby Bank	
3.05 Killula King	3.05 West With The Wind	
3.40 Dodger Dickens	3.40 Geantice	

GOING: GOOD

12.30 CORUNNA HANDICAP HURDLE

(£2,924; 2m) (8 runners)

1 3241-60 PERILLANT 14 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
2 1730-58 VAYRIA 14 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
3 2113-5 DAWSON CITY 14 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
4 2113-5 DAWSON CITY 14 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89

BETTING: 11-10 Dawson City, 3-1 Dawson City, 3-1 Dawson City, 3-1 Dawson City, 3-1 Dawson City, 3-1 Dawson City.

1.00 COMEDY OF ERRORS NOVICES HURDLE

(3-Y-O; £2,127; 2m) (14 runners)

1 3241-60 PERILLANT 14 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
2 1730-58 VAYRIA 14 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
3 2113-5 DAWSON CITY 14 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
4 2113-5 DAWSON CITY 14 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89

BETTING: 11-10 Dawson City, 3-1 Dawson City, 3-1 Dawson City, 3-1 Dawson City, 3-1 Dawson City, 3-1 Dawson City.

1.30 STEEL PLATE AND SECTIONS NOVICES CHASE

(Qualifier; £2,251; 2m 4f) (9 runners)

1 3241-60 PERILLANT 14 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
2 1730-58 VAYRIA 14 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
3 2113-5 DAWSON CITY 14 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
4 2113-5 DAWSON CITY 14 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89

BETTING: 11-10 Dawson City, 3-1 Dawson City, 3-1 Dawson City, 3-1 Dawson City, 3-1 Dawson City, 3-1 Dawson City.

FORM FOCUS

PERILLANT 14th of 14 in Steel Plate and Sections Novices Chase (2m 4f, good to soft) at Newbury. Previously 25th of 40 to 10th in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle.

COURSE SPECIALISTS

TRAINERS	Winners	Runners	Per cent	JOCKEYS	Winners	Rides	Per cent
1. B. Bailey	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7
2. M. Ward-Thorne	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7
3. M. Ward-Thorne	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7
4. M. Ward-Thorne	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7

(Not including yesterday's results)

1.50 HENNESSY COGNAC GOLD CUP HANDICAP CHASE

(Grade III; £37,462; 3m 2f 82yd) (15 runners)

RUNNERS AND RIDERS - SEE RIGHT

2.25 NEWBURY LONG DISTANCE HURDLE

(Grade II; £3,780; 3m 120yd) (12 runners)

1 12821-0 TRAPPER JOHN 7 (C.D.F.G.S.) (M. Ward-Thorne) P Fosse 7-11-7	C. 89
2 11110-1 CAB ON TARGET 21 (D.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
3 30210-2 DERRING VALLEY 14 (D.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
4 30210-2 DERRING VALLEY 14 (D.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89

BETTING: 6-4 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target.

3.00 FULKE WALWYN CHASE

(£4,354; 2m 4f) (9 runners)

1 33115-1 BLACK HUNTER 21 (D.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
2 41341-3 FURRY KNOWIE 17 (F.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
3 24110-2 GRANVILLEWATERFORD 17 (D.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
4 31114-1 SAYFART'S LAD 58 (D.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89

BETTING: 6-4 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target.

3.35 SPEEN NOVICES HURDLE

(£3,395; 2m 100yd) (24 runners)

1 024-1 BAS DE LAINE 17 (C.D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
2 024-1 BAS DE LAINE 17 (C.D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
3 024-1 BAS DE LAINE 17 (C.D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
4 024-1 BAS DE LAINE 17 (C.D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89

BETTING: 6-4 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target.

FORM FOCUS

PERILLANT 14th of 14 in Steel Plate and Sections Novices Chase (2m 4f, good to soft) at Newbury. Previously 25th of 40 to 10th in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle.

COURSE SPECIALISTS

TRAINERS	Winners	Runners	Per cent	JOCKEYS	Winners	Rides	Per cent
1. B. Bailey	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7
2. M. Ward-Thorne	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7
3. M. Ward-Thorne	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7
4. M. Ward-Thorne	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7

(Not including yesterday's results)

2.05 BELLA WAY HOMES FIGHTING FIFTH HURDLE

(Grade II; £9,840; 2m) (4 runners)

1 11210-0 FIDAY 21 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
2 11210-0 FIDAY 21 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
3 11210-0 FIDAY 21 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
4 11210-0 FIDAY 21 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89

BETTING: 6-4 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target.

FORM FOCUS

PERILLANT 14th of 14 in Steel Plate and Sections Novices Chase (2m 4f, good to soft) at Newbury. Previously 25th of 40 to 10th in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle.

COURSE SPECIALISTS

TRAINERS	Winners	Runners	Per cent	JOCKEYS	Winners	Rides	Per cent
1. B. Bailey	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7
2. M. Ward-Thorne	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7
3. M. Ward-Thorne	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7
4. M. Ward-Thorne	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7

(Not including yesterday's results)

2.35 DOUGLAS SMITH MEMORIAL HANDICAP CHASE

(£2,824; 3m) (5 runners)

1 1033-43 NOS NA GAOTHE 21 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
2 1033-43 NOS NA GAOTHE 21 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
3 1033-43 NOS NA GAOTHE 21 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
4 1033-43 NOS NA GAOTHE 21 (D.F.G.S.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89

BETTING: 6-4 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target.

FORM FOCUS

PERILLANT 14th of 14 in Steel Plate and Sections Novices Chase (2m 4f, good to soft) at Newbury. Previously 25th of 40 to 10th in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle.

COURSE SPECIALISTS

TRAINERS	Winners	Runners	Per cent	JOCKEYS	Winners	Rides	Per cent
1. B. Bailey	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7
2. M. Ward-Thorne	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7
3. M. Ward-Thorne	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7
4. M. Ward-Thorne	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7

(Not including yesterday's results)

3.05 PHILIP CORNES NOVICES HURDLE

(Qualifier; £4,737; 2m 4f) (12 runners)

1 0332-11 WEST WITH THE WIND 8 (F.G.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
2 0332-11 WEST WITH THE WIND 8 (F.G.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
3 0332-11 WEST WITH THE WIND 8 (F.G.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89
4 0332-11 WEST WITH THE WIND 8 (F.G.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-11-10	A Maguire 89

BETTING: 6-4 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target, 3-1 Cab On Target.

FORM FOCUS

PERILLANT 14th of 14 in Steel Plate and Sections Novices Chase (2m 4f, good to soft) at Newbury. Previously 25th of 40 to 10th in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle. For the GRIN beat 2nd in Worcester (2m 21yd, good to soft) handicap hurdle.

COURSE SPECIALISTS

TRAINERS	Winners	Runners	Per cent	JOCKEYS	Winners	Rides	Per cent
1. B. Bailey	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7
2. M. Ward-Thorne	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7
3. M. Ward-Thorne	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7
4. M. Ward-Thorne	4	9	44.4	P. Fosse	2	12	16.7

(Not including yesterday's results)

3.40 PENINSULA NOVICES HANDICAP HURDLE

(£1,888; 3m) (11 runners)

1 0332-11 WEST WITH THE WIND 8 (F.G.) (R. Hartley) R Lee 8-

CRICKET

Game tied after a last-ball scamper

Lahore - Pakistan and West Indies tied their second one-day international yesterday when Mushtaq Ahmed, the Pakistan batsman, was run out going for the winning runs off the last ball of the match.

Needing two to win, Mushtaq hit the ball to the covers, but he could manage only a single before being run out, leaving the scores equal on 186 after 39 overs each.

Although Pakistan lost more wickets than West Indies, the game was declared a tie under the rules governing the three-match competition. West Indies remain one up with the final game being played in Faisalabad tomorrow.

Imran Khan won the toss, but asked Desmond Haynes to bat first. Desmond Haynes and Phil Wallace made a solid start of 53 runs. Haynes went on to score 69, and became man of the match. Richie Richardson, his captain, disappointed for the second time in the series, but Brian Lara and Carl Hooper did rather better.

Pakistan, needing 4.7 runs an over to win, ran into difficulties from the beginning by losing opener Aamir Sohail at 27. They never looked comfortable against the fast bowlers. It was only in the last five overs that Imran Khan was able to force pace and get within sight of the target. (Agencies)

WEST INDIES	
D.L. Haynes b Agb Javed	69
P.A. Wallace b Imran Khan	32
R.B. Richardson c Aamir Sohail	14
B.C. Lara b Western Albion	18
C.L. Hooper c Imran Khan	22
N. L. Arshad not out	5
M.D. Marshall not out	5
Extras (b 2, lb 1, nb 2, w 8)	24
Total (50 overs, 39 overs)	186
10 Wickets: Imran Khan 5-0-19-1; Western Albion (b 1, w 2) 7-0-36-2; Aamir Sohail (b 1, w 2) 8-0-42-2; Mushtaq Ahmed (w 1) 8-0-22-0; Waqar Younis (w 4) 8-0-47-0	

PAKISTAN	
Aamir Sohail c and b Patterson	27
Ramiz Raja c Williams b Marshall	26
Imran Khan b Marshall	20
Salam Malik run out	10
Yasir Khan c Richardson b Patterson	27
Imran Khan c Williams b Ambrose	12
Waqar Younis c and b Ambrose	12
Waqar Younis not out	12
Nadeem Aslam not out	12
Extras (b 6, nb 2, w 3)	11
Total (50 overs, 39 overs)	186
Agb Javed did not bat	
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-27, 2-26, 3-36, 4-70, 5-117, 6-136, 7-171, 8-180, 9-186	
BOWLING: Bishop (w 8) 6-0-44-0; Ambrose 8-1-36-2; Patterson (w 2) 8-0-44-2; Marshall (w 1) 8-0-33-3; Hooper 6-1-28-0	
Umpires: Khazir Hayat, Razuddin	
Men of the match: D.L. Haynes	
First match: West Indies won by 24 runs	
Third match: Faisalabad, tomorrow	

SKIING

Girardelli seeking fifth title

Park City, Utah - Marc Girardelli must overcome the challenge of Alberto Tomba and doubts over his own fitness when he starts his bid for a record fifth Alpine skiing World Cup today.

Girardelli, aged 28, one of the finest all-round skiers the sport has seen, won his fourth overall title last season, despite a suspect left knee. He has since undergone surgery and extensive rehabilitation on the knee, but there must be doubts over his ability to last a long season that includes next year's Olympic Games in Albertville.

The flamboyant Tomba, runaway winner in the giant slalom last season, has also been training in Colorado as he starts his campaign for his first overall title. Both will face stiff competition from a group of Scandinavians, particularly Ole Kristian Furuseth and Lasse Kjus, of Norway, and Tomas Fogdö and Fredrik Nyberg, of Sweden. The season opens with a giant slalom today and a slalom tomorrow. (Reuters)

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McKeag likely to lead clubs after breakaway
New League board must prepare its plans for the future

By PETER BALL

THE restructuring of the Football League to prepare for the loss of the first division clubs next season began yesterday with the election of the new shadow board. Gordon McKeag, of Newcastle United, the only member of the present management committee to stand, won his election and is expected to become the new chairman.

The only surprise was the defeat of Leslie Kew, of Bristol City, by Glyn Hammond, of Swansea City. Kew, a Football Association councillor, led the second division team that negotiated the terms of the split with the Premier League, and may have paid the penalty for what was regarded in some quarters as a self-out.

The other successful candidates - Stuart Webb, of Derby County, Terry Robinson, of Bury, and John Reams, of Lincoln City - join Jimmy Hill, who was unopposed, on the six-man board. It will thus have two second division representatives, three from the third and one from the fourth.

One of its first tasks will be to set up a strategy committee to decide the competition

format when the League reduces to 72 clubs next season. Several of the smaller clubs have been floating a proposal to regionalise the League into four divisions, but that is unlikely to command any serious support, and League officials were quick to dismiss it yesterday.

Describing the rumours as "premature to say the least", the League statement went on to point out that "clubs have always expressed a strong dislike of regional formats". The FA blueprint's proposal for re-aligning the third and fourth divisions on regional lines was rejected by a heavy majority by the lower division clubs "in the summer".

The bigger clubs would regard such a move as hindering their chances of competing successfully if they were promoted to the Premier League.

The League also fears that four divisions producing only three winners between them would have less popular appeal than a tiered structure of three divisions with nine promotion places at stake.

The shadow board will also have to decide what role it sees

for the players in the new League executive. It is expected that the three senior League officials - Arthur Sandford, the chief executive, David Dent, the secretary, and Trevor Phillips, the commercial director - will sit on the board and there are proposals, which have strong support, that Gordon Taylor, the Professional Footballers Association chief executive, should be co-opted.

Tottenham Hotspur's live televised home game with Liverpool on December 18 will be postponed if either club is involved in Rumbelows Cup replays. Liverpool will have to meet Peterborough United at Anfield on that date if they cannot settle their fourth-round tie and Tottenham will also be involved in a replay on December 18 if they draw at Coventry in their tie two weeks earlier.

Spain yesterday lost their appeal against a \$53,000 fine imposed by Uefa, European football's governing body, for crowd trouble during last month's European championship qualifier against France in Seville.

Yorke's way leads for Villa

By CLIVE WHITE

AS AN English winter reached out its icy hand to greet us this week, Dwight Yorke could be forgiven for dwelling momentarily on that other sporting life he could have had where the sun always shone. "I think I could have played really good cricket," the Aston Villa player said.

At the age of 16, Yorke was a full international for Trinidad and Tobago and captain of his country's under-17 cricket team, for whom he was an all-rounder. "I had to make a choice, so I decided to concentrate on football because I thought I was better at it," he said. "Fortunately, it has turned out right for me."

It has not turned out too badly for Villa, who take on Leeds United in tomorrow's televised match at Villa Park. On the back of Yorke's goals, Villa have won five consecutive League games and risen from sixteenth position to fourth in the table. Small wonder that Ron Atkinson, the Villa manager, remarked the other day: "I love everything about him."

Yorke, who will be 20 in two weeks, had scored in each of the last four games when the sequence was interrupted on Tuesday night by his late withdrawal from the Zenith Data Systems Cup match against Nottingham Forest. Steven Stride, the Villa secretary, had noticed that there were four foreigners in Villa's squad - Nielsen, Kubicki, Beinlich, a recently-signed German, and Yorke - and unsure whether or not that was a contravention of the competition's rules, Yorke was the one who was asked to get out of his kit fifteen minutes before kick-off and take the night off.

Given the Eskimo weather outside, one imagines that the man from Tobago did not need to be asked twice although Yorke has resisted the temptation so far to don gloves and tights. The shilling tactics of defender he can also live with. "The first six months was really difficult for me to adjust to, not just the weather and the football but the way of life."

Of course, he still misses his family, five brothers and three sisters, but at least in the summer he has been able to see plenty of his elder brother, Clinton, who plays Lancashire League cricket. It was Graham Taylor, the former Villa manager, to whom Yorke first endeared himself when Villa visited the Caribbean on a spring tour in 1989. Taylor brought him to England for a six-

week trial and then signed him on a two-and-a-half-year contract which Atkinson extended to four years. Such has been his rate of improvement this season that the England manager has had cause to regret that he could not "sign" him up a second time. "If he blossoms, as I think he will, I would have been more than pleased to have had him available to England," Taylor said.

Yorke's success this season was forecast by David Platt back in July before he meets Steve Davis for a place in the quarter-finals today.

Wattana, aged 21, from Thailand, made an immediate impact as a professional. However, after reaching the final of the 1989 Asian Open, his first ranking event, and the semi-finals of the Rothmans grand prix two months later, he has largely failed to fulfil his potential.

The help of Hemery, the 400 metres hurdles gold medal winner at the 1968 Olympics, was sought by Tom Moran, Wattana's manager, this season. In a single telephone conversation, Hemery applied a psychological bandage to Wattana's Achilles' heel - lack of concentration.

"David told James to focus his attention on what is important. That is the match, not the next one or the one after that," Moran said. "He also advised James to adopt positive rehearsal before a match to become prepared for any eventuality."

Wattana, who compiled breaks of 103, 117 and 123 during his 9-2 fifth-round victory over Alain Robidoux, is, in addition, benefiting from intense practice.

Stephen Hendry, attempting to capture the title for a third year in succession, meets Martin Clark today.

desperate to learn and improve his game. He often comes up to me on the field asking for advice."

A coach's dream, as Atkinson confirmed. "He is very enjoyable to work with," he said. "A lot of players will say they need motivation off managers. But people who have to train players need motivation from them. Every day he's got a nice smile on his face and he is so enthusiastic. He's a brilliant technical player. We see him developing possibly into a striker."

This readiness to learn is a quality Yorke has in common with so many other players from Third World countries, who showed in

the last World Cup that they are not so far from finishing their studies. Trinidad came within one goal of going to Italy, too, just pipped by the United States in a game which remains Yorke's greatest disappointment to date. "We didn't live up to the expectations of our people," he said.

The national team is in a state of disarray, according to Yorke, while the federation searches for a foreign coach to prepare it for the next World Cup qualifying competition. Yorke, who is their best-known player, vows that this time the Americans will have the pleasure of seeing them at their best - in the finals.

Smitten by the man in mittens: Aston Villa warm to Yorke for keeping the chill out



Smitten by the man in mittens: Aston Villa warm to Yorke for keeping the chill out

Everton v Notts County

A formidable task faces County if Everton have got their "magic" working. Johnston makes his return to English football for the Merseysiders following his £1.6m transfer from Rangers. Neil Warnock will be happy if County, who will be unchanged, can sustain last week's level of performance at Villa Park, even though it ended in defeat.

Luton v Manchester City

Luton, without a win in 11 League and cup games, are not likely to encounter better luck against an in-form Manchester City, who are unbeaten in five games. Luton will again be without Gray, advised by a specialist to rest his knee tendon injury for a further ten days, and Hughes, Salton, a former Scottish Schoolboy youth international, could make his League debut. With Curle recovered from his stomach bug, City have a full strength side for their match, manager, created two new test week, Megson deputises.

Man Utd v West Ham

The state of health of the United squad shows considerable improvement and Alex Ferguson is able to select from 18. Only Sharpe, Platt and Ferguson, of the first-team squad, are unfit. Parker is among those returning from injury. West Ham travel in good heart, buoyed by an unbeaten seven-match run.

Norwich v Coventry

Coventry, who have lost their last four League games, will be hoping that Don Howe, their coach, can have an instant effect. Almost the entire first-team squad - 18 players - travel for the match. Norwich, who have drawn three home games, have a strong side, have Crook, their midfield player, available again after missing seven games through injury.

Nottm Forest v C Palace

Nobody could accuse Nigel Clough of receiving preferential treatment from his dad. Clough is seen to make changes after recent wins over Coventry and Aston Villa, as Clough Jr remains on the bench. Mortimer, cup-tied in midweek, is expected to take Rodgers' place in the Palace side with McClelland reverting to sweeper.

QPR v Oldham

McDonald returns for Rangers for the first time since a car crash operation in September and Sinton is recovered from a gashed knee. Thompson is to see a specialist about his knee ligament injury. Oldham, with only one away win, call up Bernard, a midfield player who scored on his debut for Scotland Under-21s in Romania last month.

Sheff Wed v Arsenal

Unquestionably, the match of the day. Arsenal are expected to be meeting Wednesday in fewer than five days. Arsenal, who have not won in their last four games, have been below par, too. Werhust might return after breaching his nose six days ago. Campbell, a son of the club, is bound to be made between Woods and Seaman. Arsenal may need Campbell, recovered from a thigh injury, in their side rather than on the bench. Lingar has got over his chest infection, but Davis is ruled out with a hamstring injury.

Southampton v Chelsea

How Chelsea will perform is anyone's guess. The most unpredictable side in the first division can include Boyd, who is recovered from injury. Southampton, are not much more reliable themselves, restore wood in the back four despite a solid performance from their defence in the 1-0 Rumbelows Cup win over Sheffield Wednesday in midweek. Moore stands down for Wood, who was cup-tied.

Tottenham v Sheff Utd

Tottenham have chosen not to risk Stewart's groin injury with the north London derby against Arsenal coming up tomorrow week, but Durie return after suspension. Houghton could be in contention after scoring twice last week and Fenwick played his third reserve game yesterday since his release from prison on Monday. Walker, troubled by further tonsillitis, faces an operation. United, uplified by the return of Deane last week in the Sheffield derby, could prove a handful.

Wimbledon v Liverpool

Strangely enough, this could be Peter Withe's best chance of winning a game since his appointment as Wimbledon manager six games ago. Liverpool have another injury crisis on their hands - Walters (hernia), McClelland (groin) and Houghton (back) follow hard on the heels of Rush towards the treatment room. At least, Neil is fit again and there is a chance that Wright could be, too, in time for next week's Uefa Cup tie in Austria. Joseph returns for Wimbledon after missing five games with a hamstring injury.

Tomorrow

Aston Villa v Leeds Utd
"The championship? We've no chance," Ron Atkinson, the Villa manager, says. Villa were unbeaten in seven games before the nonconsequential defeat to Nottingham Forest in a Zenith Data Systems Cup tie in midweek and if they can defeat Leeds they will be contenders, whether they like it or not. McGrath, Yorke, Regis and Stanton return to Villa. Leeds are hopeful that Speed, carried off last Saturday with an ankle injury, and Hodge, suspended and injured last week, will be fit.

Compiled by Clive White.

Whitbread ponders retirement

Fatima Whitbread, the 1987 world champion and former world record holder javelin thrower, plans to retire if javelin on her damaged right shoulder, to be conducted early next month, prove unfavourable.

Whitbread, aged 30, has not competed since the United Kingdom championships in June last year.

Prior Jones

Cricketer the former West Indies fast bowler, Prior Jones, has died at a Port of Spain nursing home following a short illness. He was 74.

Capelli signs

Motor sport Ivan Capelli, aged 28, of Italy, has signed to drive for Ferrari for the 1992 world championship, replacing Alain Prost.

Griffin's gold

Boxing: Eric Griffin, the American light-flyweight, yesterday won the first gold medal of the world amateur championships in Sydney, beating Rogelio Marcelo, of Cuba, on points.

The condition of Kian Kwok Lee, the Brighton amateur, was yesterday described as stable after emerging from a coma in a Brighton hospital. The boxer, aged 23, collapsed during a contest in Portsmouth on Thursday.

Wilkinson edge

Tennis: Chris Wilkinson, aged 21, from Southampton, overcame the Swede, Lars Johansson, 6-4, 6-3 to reach the semi-finals of the Men's Challenger tournament in Auckland yesterday.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (NBA): Cleveland Cavaliers 116, New Jersey Nets 112; Houston Rockets 105, Minnesota Timberwolves 102; Seattle SuperSonics 104, Phoenix Suns 97; Portland Trail Blazers 105, Los Angeles Clippers 91.

BILLIARDS

NEW DELHI: World Masters: Seed: Steve Naylor (Eng) 101, J. Murphy (Eng) 100, D. Higgins (Eng) 99, S. Dineen (Eng) 98, J. O'Neill (Eng) 97, S. Dineen (Eng) 96, S. Dineen (Eng) 95, S. Dineen (Eng) 94, S. Dineen (Eng) 93, S. Dineen (Eng) 92, S. Dineen (Eng) 91, S. Dineen (Eng) 90, S. Dineen (Eng) 89, S. Dineen (Eng) 88, S. Dineen (Eng) 87, S. Dineen (Eng) 86, S. Dineen (Eng) 85, S. Dineen (Eng) 84, S. Dineen (Eng) 83, S. Dineen (Eng) 82, S. Dineen (Eng) 81, S. Dineen (Eng) 80, S. Dineen (Eng) 79, S. Dineen (Eng) 78, S. Dineen (Eng) 77, S. Dineen (Eng) 76, S. Dineen (Eng) 75, S. Dineen (Eng) 74, S. Dineen (Eng) 73, S. Dineen (Eng) 72, S. Dineen (Eng) 71, S. Dineen (Eng) 70, S. Dineen (Eng) 69, S. Dineen (Eng) 68, S. Dineen (Eng) 67, S. Dineen (Eng) 66, S. Dineen (Eng) 65, S. Dineen (Eng) 64, S. Dineen (Eng) 63, S. Dineen (Eng) 62, S. Dineen (Eng) 61, S. Dineen (Eng) 60, S. Dineen (Eng) 59, S. Dineen (Eng) 58, S. Dineen (Eng) 57, S. Dineen (Eng) 56, S. Dineen (Eng) 55, S. Dineen (Eng) 54, S. Dineen (Eng) 53, S. Dineen (Eng) 52, S. Dineen (Eng) 51, S. Dineen (Eng) 50, S. Dineen (Eng) 49, S. Dineen (Eng) 48, S. Dineen (Eng) 47, S. Dineen (Eng) 46, S. Dineen (Eng) 45, S. Dineen (Eng) 44, S. Dineen (Eng) 43, S. Dineen (Eng) 42, S. Dineen (Eng) 41, S. Dineen (Eng) 40, S. Dineen (Eng) 39, S. Dineen (Eng) 38, S. Dineen (Eng) 37, S. Dineen (Eng) 36, S. Dineen (Eng) 35, S. Dineen (Eng) 34, S. Dineen (Eng) 33, S. Dineen (Eng) 32, S. Dineen (Eng) 31, S. Dineen (Eng) 30, S. Dineen (Eng) 29, S. Dineen (Eng) 28, S. Dineen (Eng) 27, S. Dineen (Eng) 26, S. Dineen (Eng) 25, S. Dineen (Eng) 24, S. Dineen (Eng) 23, S. Dineen (Eng) 22, S. Dineen (Eng) 21, S. Dineen (Eng) 20, S. Dineen (Eng) 19, S. Dineen (Eng) 18, S. Dineen (Eng) 17, S. Dineen (Eng) 16, S. Dineen (Eng) 15, S. Dineen (Eng) 14, S. Dineen (Eng) 13, S. Dineen (Eng) 12, S. Dineen (Eng) 11, S. Dineen (Eng) 10, S. Dineen (Eng) 9, S. Dineen (Eng) 8, S. Dineen (Eng) 7, S. Dineen (Eng) 6, S. Dineen (Eng) 5, S. Dineen (Eng) 4, S. Dineen (Eng) 3, S. Dineen (Eng) 2, S. Dineen (Eng) 1.

BOXING

PERMIA, Italy: International Boxing Federation junior middleweight championship: Gianfranco Rosi (It, holder) vs. Giovanni Basso (It, challenger).

SYDNEY: World amateur championships: 57kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 61kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 67kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 75kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 81kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 91kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 105kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 125kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 150kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 175kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 210kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 263kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 315kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 375kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 450kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 525kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 600kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 675kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 750kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 825kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 900kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 975kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 1050kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 1125kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 1200kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 1275kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 1350kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 1425kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 1500kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 1575kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 1650kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 1725kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 1800kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 1875kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 1950kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 2025kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 2100kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 2175kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 2250kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 2325kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 2400kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 2475kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 2550kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 2625kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 2700kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 2775kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 2850kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 2925kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 3000kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 3075kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 3150kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 3225kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 3300kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 3375kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 3450kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 3525kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 3600kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 3675kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 3750kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 3825kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 3900kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 3975kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 4050kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 4125kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 4200kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 4275kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 4350kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 4425kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 4500kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 4575kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 4650kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 4725kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 4800kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 4875kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 4950kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 5025kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 5100kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 5175kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 5250kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 5325kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 5400kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 5475kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 5550kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 5625kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 5700kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 5775kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 5850kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 5925kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 6000kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 6075kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 6150kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 6225kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 6300kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 6375kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 6450kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 6525kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 6600kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 6675kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 6750kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 6825kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 6900kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 6975kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 7050kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 7125kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 7200kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 7275kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 7350kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 7425kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 7500kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 7575kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 7650kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 7725kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 7800kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 7875kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 7950kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 8025kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 8100kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 8175kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 8250kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 8325kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 8400kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 8475kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 8550kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 8625kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 8700kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 8775kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 8850kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 8925kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 9000kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 9075kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 9150kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 9225kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 9300kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 9375kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 9450kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 9525kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 9600kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 9675kg: Steve Griffin (Aus) vs. E. Griffin (Aus); 9750kg: Steve Griffin (Aus

